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The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER IV.

The Game.

hey made a group not uninterest- as they gathered about the ta- in the deck saloon. The youngest he four received the deference gen- lly accorded the uniform he wore, returned the regard due age and tion in the civilian world. For the ment rid of one annoying question, was quite his better self, and add- quota in the preliminary badinage the game. Across the table from sat Judge Henry Clayton of New drid, a tall and slender gentleman h silky white mustaches and im- ial, gentle of speech, kindly of ntenance, and with soft, white nds, whose long fingers now idly sed and let fall some of the parti- ored tokens of the game.

t Clayton's side, Dunwody, young- larger and more powerful, made mething of a contrast. Both these ntlemen had removed their coats d hung them across the backs of airs, evidently intending a serious ssion. In this procedure the last the party now followed suit—the norable William Jones, state sena- from Belmont, Missouri. Seat- himself, the later now in turn gan shuffling a pack between fin- s short, puffy, freckled and experi- ced. His stooped shoulders thrust ward a beardless round face, whose manently arched eyebrows seemed ask a continuous question. His ort, dark hair receded from a high ehead, and a thick mid-body betok- d alike middle age and easy liv- g. A planter of the back country, d a politician, his capital was a cer- n native shrewdness and little else. course, in company such as this, l at such a day, the conversation st drift toward the ever fruitful pic of slavery.

"No, sir," began the Honorable Wil- m Jones, indulging himself in the ury of tobacco as he addressed his mpanions, "there ain't no doubt out it. Us southerners orto take that new country west of the Mis- ury, clean acrost to the Pacific."

he older gentleman smiled at him. ou forget California," said he. "She already in, and free by her own te."

'An' a crime aginst the natural hts of the south! Sir, the institu- n of slavery is as old as history. It as old as the first settlement of ricultural man upon one piece of ound. It's as old as the idea of sov- eignty itself."

Dunwody gave a sly wink at his ighbor, Judge Clayton. The latter nk back in his chair resigned. In- ed, he proceeded to precipitate what knew was to come.

"Sir, England herself," he assented avely, "is the oldest of slavers. The xons, of whom we speak as the fa- ers of freedom, were the worst slave asters in the world—they sold their ry kin into slavery at times."

The Honorable William Jones was patient of interruption. "Comin' to r own side of the sea, gentlemen, hat do we find? New England fore- ost in the slave trade! New York, wnin' onct more slaves than Vir- nny ever did! Georgia was fo'ced to ke on slave labor, although she had ied to do without it. Every race, ery nation, sirs, has accepted the eory of slave labor. What says Mr. ibbon in his great work—in his re- arkable work, his treasure house of arnin'—The Decline and Fall of the oman Empire—if I had my copy here could put my finger on to the very ace where he says it, sirs. Why, sirs, the Decline and Fall—I could show u the very line and chapter if I had y copy here—but it's up in my room I could show you the very chapter n slavery, by the Lord Harry! sir, here Mr. Foote, of the state of Mis- ssippi, in his last speech down in at country, sirs—"

"Now, now, Jones," Dunwody raised restraining hand at length, "just sit own. Don't go get your copy of the ecline and Fall. We're willing to ke some of that for granted. Let's et at the pleasant task of taking way all the money of this Free Soil entleman from the north. Non-poli- cs, non religion, sed poker! That's hy we're here."

The Honorable William Jones, his loquence thus damned up, seemed o experience a sudden restriction f the throat, and coughed once or wice. "I will go against the said oker just onct," said he; "but, hem!"

"I would suggest," said Dunwody, that before we tempt the gods of ortune we should first pour a liba- ion for their favor What do you say, ir?" He turned to Jones and winked t Clayton.

"No, no, no, sir! No, I thank you ust as much, but I never drink more han onct in a day. At home it aries. On some days I like my liquor n the mornin', some days just before ed time, especially if there is any malary about, as there is in most of ny country—indeed, I think there is ome malary in these Ohio bottoms p here."

"That fact is beyond dispute," ven- ured Judge Clayton gravely. "In hort, I myself feel in danger as we ass through these heavy forests."

"Quite so," assented the Honorable William Jones. "Sometimes I take a rink in the mornin' before breakfast, specially if there is malary around, s I said; sometimes before dinner, ut only one; or, sometimes right after inner, like now. Difference among men, ain't there? Some say it's rong to drink before breakfast. Oth- rs say one drink then goes father'n ix later in the day. For me, now, nly one drink a day. Unless—that is, f course—unless there is some very pecial occasion, such as—"

"Such as that offered by this most alarious country," ventured the udge gravely.

"Well, yes, since you mention it, on uch an occasion as this. But Tom—" urning to the colored boy, "Make it ery light; ver-r-ry light. Hold on hah, you rascal, not too light!"

The Honorable William Jones set an example in which he was joined temperately by the judge, the others contenting themselves in completing their arrangements for the game. The tokens were distributed, and in accordance with the custom of the time, the table soon was fairly well covered with money of divers sorts, gold coin, a lesser amount of silver, bills issued by many and divers banks in this or that portion of the country.

Silence fell when the game really began. The Honorable William Jones at first ever and anon threatened to erupt into Roman facts and figures, but chilly glances made his answer. Half an hour, and the passing of time was forgot.

At first the cards ran rather severely against the judge, and rather in favor of the historian, who played "the said poker" with such thoroughness that presently there appeared before him a ragged pile of currency and coin. Dunwody and Carlisle were losers, but finally Dunwody began to edge in upon the accumulated winnings of his neighbor on the right. An hour passed, two hours, more. The boat plowed on down stream. Presently the colored boy began to light lamps. There came to the faces of all the tense look, the drawn and lined visage which is concomitant to play for considerable stakes. A frown came on the florid countenance of the young officer. The pile of tokens and currency before him lessened steadily. At last, in fact, he began to show uneasiness. He thrust a hand into a pocket where supplies seemed to have grown scarce. There is small mercy in a game of poker hard played, but at least one of his opponents caught some such signal of distress. Dunwody looked up from his own last hand.

"Don't leave us just yet, friend," he said. "You may draw on me for all you like, if you care to continue. We shall see that you get a ticket back home. No man can ask more than that!"

"I have a thousand acres of cotton land 'n a hunnerd niggers waitin' for me to git home," said the Honorable William Jones, "an' by hockey, I raise the ante to twenty dollars right hyer! Are you all comin' in?"

"I have at least that much left in my locker," answered Judge Clayton. "What do you say to doubling that?"

"Suit me," said Dunwody briefly; they nodded assent all around, but the younger man ventured:

"Suppose I sit with you for one jack-pot, gentlemen. The hour is growing late for me, and I must plead other duties. When a man is both busy and broke, it is time for him to consider."

"No, no," expostulated the Honorable William Jones, who long since had forgotten his rule regarding one drink a day. "No, no, not broke, and not busy! Not at all!"

"I don't know," said Dunwody. "Suppose we make it one more jack-pot all around?" They agreed to this. It was Judge Clayton's deal.

"Gimme at least three," began the senator from Belmont, puckering out his lips in discontent.

"Three good ones," consented the judge. "How many for the rest of you?"

Dunwody shook his head. "I'll stand as it is, please."

The judge quietly discarded two cards. Carlisle having done the same. The betting now went about with more than one increase from the Honorable William Jones, whose eyes apparently were seeing large. At last the "call" came from Carlisle, who smilingly moved the bulk of his remaining fortune toward the center of the table. Thereupon, with a bland and sane smile, the Honorable William Jones shook his head and folded his cards together. The judge displayed queens and tens, the gentleman opposite queens and deuces. Dunwody laid down his own hand, which showed aces and fours. They all sighed.

"Gentlemen, you all deserve to win," said Dunwody. "I feel like a thief."

"I have a thousand acres of niggers 'n four hunnerd cotton lands," remarked the Honorable William Jones, amiably, "says you can't do it, again. I can prove it from Mr. Gibbon's 'Cline 'n Fall."

Judge Clayton rose, laughing, slapping Dunwody on the shoulder, and giving an arm to Mr. Jones, whom he assisted to his room.

CHAPTER V.

Spolia Opima.

Dunwody remained seated at the table, carelessly shuffling the cards between his fingers. Once in a while he cast an amused glance toward Carlisle, and at last remarked, as though continuing an arrested thought:

"Amanuensis, is she?" He chuckled. The other ventured no reply.

"My dear sir, at your age, I congratulate you! The choice of an amanuensis is one very important for a public man, not less so, I imagine, for a military man. Consider the need—"

"I think that will do, my dear Dunwody," rejoined Carlisle at length, the hotblood in his face. "Frankly, this conversation is unwelcome to me."

"I'll tell you what I'll do with you," exclaimed the Missourian suddenly. "I'll bet you every cent in this pile of my winnings here that that young lady isn't your amanuensis, and never has been. I'll bet its like that she is no relative of yours. I'll bet it all over again that she is the most beautiful woman that ever set foot on a boat on this river, or ever set foot on any land. Moreover, I'll bet again—"

"You might win a certain share of these wagers," smiled the young officer, willing to pass by a possible argument. "Moreover, I am quite willing to discuss arrangements for changing the term of servitude of this young lady. I've been doing a little thinking about one or two matters since this morning."

"What!"

"Quite right. I wouldn't care to restrain her in any way, if she cared to travel in other company. Our work is well advanced toward completion, as it is."

"Yet you came here with her? Then what—?"

"Never mind what the relation may have been, my dear fellow. It irks me now. Especially does this sort of conversation irk me, because it is not fair to the young lady herself."

Dunwody drew in his breath with a strong sigh. He sat up straight in his chair, then rested an arm on the table, as he learned forward toward the other. "A young lady has had a poor protector who would not protect her name. Of course!"

"In any case," smiled Carlisle, forcing the frown away from his face, "my fortunes need mending now. Do you think I could continue a journey down the river in company so strong at cards as yours? At a later time, if you like, I will endeavor to get my revenge."

"Suppose you have it now," said Dunwody calmly.

"Haven't you just heard me say I haven't the means?"

"You have as much as I have."

"Tut! tut! I don't borrow to play cards."

"You do not need to borrow. I say, your stake equals mine, and we will play at evens, too. Come deal one hand, poker between two, and to the hilt."

The other man looked at him and gazed at the heaped pile of coins and notes which lay before him. He himself was no pale-blooded opponent, nor usually disposed to slight the opportunities of the game. "I don't understand," said he finally. "Certainly I am not willing to pledge my land and 'niggers,' like our friend from Belmont here. Perhaps my fall has been hard enough not to tempt me to go on with my sort of luck. Suppose I decline!"

"You don't understand me," said Dunwody, looking him fair in the face. "I said that your stake can easily be equal with this on the table. I'll play you just two out of three jack-pots between the two of us. You see my stake."

"But mine?"

"You can make it even by writing one name—and correctly—here on a piece of paper. Full value—yes, ten times as much as mine! You are giving odds, man!"

"I don't understand you."

"You don't want to understand me. Come now. You, as an army man, ought to know something of the history of poker in these United States. Listen, my friend. Do you recall a certain game played by a man higher in authority—younger than he is today—a game played upon a snow-bound train in the north country? Do you remember what the stakes were—then? Do you recall that that man later became a president of the United States? Come. There is fine precedent for our little enterprise."

The swift flush on the face of the other man made his answer. Dunwody went on mercilessly:

"He played then much as you do now. There was against him then, as there is now against you, a man who admired not so much just one woman in all the world as, let us say, one particular woman then and there present. Perhaps you remember his name—Mr. Parish—later ennobled by the German government and long known as a land baron in New York. Come! Think of it! Picture that snow-bound train, that great citizen, and Parish, playing and playing, until at last it came to the question of a woman—not so beautiful as this one here, but in her own way shrewd, the same sort of a woman, I might say——mysterious, beautiful, and—no, don't protest, and I'll not describe. You remember very well her name. It was pleasant property not so very long ago for everybody. They played for the love, not for the hand, of that woman. Parish won her. Do you remember now?"

The younger man sat looking at him silently, his face now grown quite pale. "I am unwilling, sir, to allow any man to mention such details regarding the past life of my commander-in-chief, a president of the United States. It is not seemly. My profession should free me, by its very nature, from conversation such as this. My errand should free me. My place as a gentleman should free me, and her, from such discussion. It must, it shall, sir!'

"Forgive me," said Dunwody, coloring. "Your rebuke is just. I ask your pardon freely; but remember, what I say here is between us two, and no one else. Why deny yourself the luxury of remembering such a game as that? It was a man's game, and well worth the playing. Your former head of the army, at least, lost; and he paid. The other won. All Ogdensburg can tell you about that today. They lived there—together—Parish and the woman, till he went abroad. Yes, and she was a prisoner there not simply for a short time; she lived and died there. Whatever Parish did, whoever he was, he never loved any other woman as he did that one. And by the Lord! when it comes to that, no other woman in that town ever was loved more than she by everybody. Odd creatures, women, eh? Who can find them out? Who can weigh them, who can plumb their souls? But, my God! who can do without them?"

Carlisle made no answer, and Dunwody went on.

"She had political intrigues back of her, just as this woman here has, for all I know. But one lost in that game, and the other won. I've often wondered about that particular game of cards, my friend,—whether after all she loved the man who won her, right or wrong,—what became of her, —who she was? But now, tell me, was not our drunken friend right? Has human nature changed since Rome? And has not the conqueror always ruled? Have not the spolia opima, the rarest prizes, always been his?"

Carlisle only sat silent, looking at him, pale now, and rigid. He still made no comment.

"So now I say," went on Dunwody, "here is that same situation, twice in one lifetime! It's ominous, for somebody. But I say I offer you fair play, even, man to man. I ask no questions. I will not take any answers, any more than those two would have allowed any, that day on the train there, when they played, ten years or more ago. That was a foreign woman. So is this, I think. She is the most beautiful woman I have ever seen. I have looked her in the face again. Man, I'm mad over her. And you're just said you'd loose your hold on her, whatever it is—for her sake. By God! once my hold was on her she should never get away again."

"What do you propose?" asked the other hoarsely.

"I propose only to offer you that same game over again!" replied Dunwody. "Man, what an uncanny thing this is! But, remember one thing,—no matter what comes, I shall never mention our meeting here. I am not your keeper."

"Sir," broke out the other, "you embarrass me unspeakably. You do not know the circumstances. I can not tell—"

"Pardon me, I make no taunts, and I have said I tell no tales. But my word of honor, man,—I will play you, —two out of three, to see—who takes her." His voice was low, tense, savage.

The younger man sat back in his chair. One knowing his tempestuous nature might have expected anger, consternation, resentment, to remain on his face. On the contrary, a sudden light seemed to come into his countenance. Suddenly he stifled a smile! He passed a hand across his brow, as though to assure himself. It was not so much confidence or resolution as half deliberation which shone in his eye as he cast a glance upon the heap of money on the opposite side of the table. Yet no sordid thought, no avarice was in his gaze. It was the look of a fanatic, the knight errant, resolved upon deed of risk or sacrifice for sake of a woman's wish; but with it was the amusement of a man who foresaw that difficulties lay ahead of him who essayed the role of jailer to Josephine, Countess St. Auban. What now passed across his countenance, little by little, therefore, was relief, relaxation from a strain, a solution of some doubtful problem. In brief, there seemed offered to him now the opportunity to terminate an errand which suddenly had grown distasteful to him and dangerous both to him and to his charge. At one stroke he might secure for himself riddance of the company of an embarrassing companion who already had served notice of her intention to desert him; and might also keep silent this man, whom she had asked for aid. As for him, she would take his measure quickly enough if he presumed in any way. Would not the purpose of his journey have been accomplished, might not he himself return to his work, would not each of these three have been served to his or her own liking, should now the suggestion of this eager man be accepted? If he won at the cards, why then—if he lost—but that he resolved not to do! The greatest misfortune possible, to his perplexed soul, was that the cards should not be against him. As he reflected upon these things, he hesitated. It was but to gain time.

"Senator Dunwody," said he, at length "you and I are from different parts of the country—from two different worlds, you might say. You believe in just the reverse. I would sacrifice my professional future, if need were, in that belief." The other nodded, but his eyes did not waver.

"Very good! Now, I want to say to you this much. The young lady who has been with me is dangerous. She is an abolitionist of the strictest sect. She is very likely an European revolutionist, among other things. She is dangerous as such. I think I can say this much, and break no pledge of confidence.'

"That isn't how dangerous she is to me. But is that the crime for which you transport her for life?" smiled the other. His shot came so close that his companion raised a hand.

"I don't deny, don't explain, don't argue," he retorted curtly. "I only say that I shall be willing to part with her services and turn her over to your own care, if you both so like. We know she has appealed to you for aid. My own errand, if you please, is near to its close. It has been—"

(To be Continued.)

Henry Watterson on "Handy Andy" Carnegie

By odds the most striking yet typical example of the possibilities of the modern world of development under the operation of our American political system is Andrew Carnegie; far more striking and typical than John D. Rockefeller, almost as manysided and picturesque as J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Rockefeller "struck oil." He was a well-conditioned native holding the exact geographic propinquity—Cleveland, Ohio, to the petroleum fields what San Francisco had been to the gold mines—adjacent to and bearing upon unexampled riches. He had a genius for promotion. The man, the time and the place were met and united. Mr. Morgan was born with a golden spoon in his mouth. He was born not only a fine gentleman but a financier. He has a distinguished pedigree. He, too, is a man of genius; but for combination complex and cosmopolite, requiring vast worldly knowledge, large worldly connections and tremendous personality. These from his cradle were his. It is true to say that he is one of the most accomplished of living men in the world of society, being, as a man of letters and fashion, without a rival in the world of business.

Andrew Carnegie, the poor Scotch laddie, had nothing except himself to start with. Pittsburg was hardly more than a railway terminal; he was in the mills what was called "a bobbin boy." From the lowest round of the ladder he rose to the top before he was 50 years of age. Steel was the most costly, intricate and uncertain branch of the iron trade, just beginning to be a factor in affairs. He, like Rockefeller and Morgan, was a man of genius; but even as Caesar and Marlborough and Napoleon differ in quality and kind—as Shakespeare and Goethe, as Gallileo, Luther and Voltaire—did and does Andrew Carnegie differ from his two billionaire contemporaries.

Mr. Stanley and his colleagues on the committee must have felt that they were dealing with a most extraordinary man who, despite some weakness in his case from the congressional point of view, came off nevertheless with flying colors from a most trying ordeal. They set out to give him scant shrift and no quarter. At times the questions were ungenerous and irritating, often irrelevant. Yet on the whole, they made nothing out of their "star witness" that could be turned to their own, or to any party advantage.

In the first place, Mr. Carnegie, though always a Republican, is no longer much of a partisan. In the second place the objective points which should be embraced by the present investigation pass beyond all party limitation. As the old, historic Democratic party was the party of slavery under the constitution, has the Republication party, inclining to federal and whig principles, been the party of centralization and privilege. Between the sectional war, discrediting secession and promoting nationalism, and modern invention annihilating time and space, the government has been centralized far beyond the dreams of Hamilton.

The problems before us relate to the readjustment, not merely of business, but of political economies to modern conditions. The key thereto is the relation to be established between capital and labor. In such an inquiry Mr. Carnegie should stand and does stand as a supremely consequential witness. Here is a striking excerpt from the report of the proceedings:

Mr. Carnegie declared that the day of competition had passed because of the ability of manufacturers to fix and maintain prices.

"Men," he said, "have been able to sit down and agree to fix prices and maintain them."

"Do you believe that situation today destroys competition?" he was asked.

"Certainly."

"That men in these corporations meet somewhere today to fix and maintain prices?"

"I think that is obvious."

Mr. Carnegie was asked if he agreed today with views he expressed two years ago, urging government control of corporations and regulation of prices.

"I still adhere to them," he answered. "I believe the government should regulate maximum prices."

"Don't you think it an unfortunate condition?"

"I think the time has arrived when it is necessary, and I point to the interstate commerce commission, which has brought order, peace and justice out of chaos in the railroad business."

There is a world of suggestion here. Mr. Carnegie's illustration fortifies and impresses this suggestion. That the age of individualism is departed can no longer be doubted. We are upon the confines of an age of cooperation. With centralization in the house, Socialism already taps at the door. Presently it will begin to batter.

The evolution of the human species, which has brought man as far along as wireless telegraphy, means that the future will not be as the past; no more bloody reigns of terror; may be no more—certainly fewer—bloody wars Yet, meanwhile, as we pass from error to error in the quest after truth, much groping about amid darkness and semi-darkness after the millennium, each completed cycle of the world's movement solving its own problems.

Here is another salient and personally interesting passage from the report of the Carnegie inquisition:

Mr. Carnegie gave the committee several illustrations of his power to get business when he was in the steel market.

"Why, take rails for instance," he continued. "I had many close friends in the railroad business. I remember once the Union Pacific had asked for bids for 70,000 tons of rails and the bids were to be opened at Omaha. All my competitors were out there. I walked over to Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific in New York. I had done the Union Pacific a favor once; got them a loan of something like $600,000 in Philadelphia, and they elected me and George M. Pullman directors.

"I told Dillon about the bids and asked him if the Carnegie rails were satisfactory. He said they were. I said: 'I want the Union Pacific to do business with me and I'll give you the lowest price.' He said, 'All right, Carnegie,' and I got the 70,000-ton contract.

"Now, what's the use of a corporation fighting against such an influence as that?"

Mr. Carnegie also related how he had given a credit to Collis P. Huntington, president of the Union Pacific, at a time when Huntington was "hard up."

"He was my friend," said Carnegie. "What chance had a paid agent to compete under those conditions?"

In this we have Mr. Carnegie the sentimentalist. "He was my friend," says he; and that has been a keynote of the iron master's conduct, though not of his expression, all his life. Idealist might be a more descriptive term than sentimentalist; but, nevertheless, a sentimentalist of brain and heart the canny Scot has always been, as those who know him well will attest; dominant, self-willed, even dogmatic, but affectionate.

Exodus From Spain

The current driving whole families to abandon their homes in Spain and establish themselves in South America, particularly in Chile, Argentina and Brazil, seems to have more force than ever this year. The exodus is constant, amounting to a veritable flight and affecting all parts of the country.

Eight thousand Spaniards have landed in Buenos Ayres in a fortnight; immigrants flock incessantly to Brazil, Algeria and Oceania. Thousands embark in the Galician ports, where often hundreds of passengers have to be refused by the steamships and kept waiting for want of accommodation.

Whole villages, with the mayor and municipal council at their heads, abandon their native soil, taking with them their aged relatives and their children, so that the country is deserted in many places. The case of Vera-de-Moncavo is typical. In less than four years over 300 families have left for South America and about 20 inhabitants are leaving each month at the present time. In the village, once gay and full of animation only a few aged people are to be seen, who have been unable to make up their minds to leave their native country. The streets, the public square, the school are deserted and the last inhabitants of any vigor await impatiently their turn to leave a land which can no longer support them.

Other places tell the same story. At Pastriz a number of families are leaving for Chile. The steamer Matias Bayo has just touched at Malaga with 300 families on board from Almeria and Grenada. At Gibraltar 200 more families await this boat for Brazil and a hundred are leaving for Argentina.

The public authorities are awake to the seriousness of this movement which is robbing Spain of 250,000 of its best inhabitants every year. Commissions have been appointed to study the causes and find a remedy. One suggestion is to turn the stream of immigration into the interior of Spain, where large tracts of land are idle for want of cultivation.

Japs Favor America.

Atlantic Monthly.

In Japanese hearts America is by far the most favored nation on earth. They regard it as their mother country, even as we are at last coming to regard England. It is in truth the mother of their modern life. Commodore Perry today is enrolled among their national saints, the Fourth of July is observed as one of the chief festivals of the year, and the name of George Washington appeals to the youth of the land as does no other name in all history.

Human Radioactivity

The tests of R. Werner and others have proved that ordinary physical bodies have an effect on photographic plates. As it was suspected that this might be due to radioactive action. Dr. Albert Caan of Heidelberg made extensive tests, investigating the radioactivity of the human organs, by means of the Berckeremanometer.

This instrument gives account of every emanation and radioactive action, and consists in the main of a shaking tank and an electric measuring instrument connected with each other by a rubber tube and electric wires. The measuring instrument is a Wulf wire electrometer connected to a 200-volt storage battery, and a powerful microscope through which readings are taken. Dr. Caan examined forty-one different organs, coming from twelve different persons, reducing about 100 grains of each organ to ashes, and placing it into the manometer. In every case he found the presence of a substance, which made the air electrically conductive. Whether this substance is identical with radium, cannot be said with certainty. But all indications point to the conclusion that the substance is radioactive. The activity of the brain is especially high, the heart and liver are less active, and the kidneys and spleen are almost entirely inactive; the lungs again show great activity.

Social position, calling, life, and the location from which individuals come have very little influence on the radioactivity of the organs. Increasing age increases the quantity of radioactive matter. Only a few cases have been investigated so far to find what difference health or disease makes in this connection, but it seems that diseased organs have a higher radioactivity.

As regards the origin of the radioactive substance seemingly present this might come from the food and drink or else from the air inspired. Both hypotheses could be harmonized with the phenomenon of increasing radioactive substance with growing age. No conclusion can as yet be reached as to the role of radioactive substances in the vital activity of the cells of the human body.

Long Unknown Coin Found

An EXTREMELY rare gold coin of the pioneer period of California, valued at several thousand dollars, has just come to the notice of coin collectors with the opening of the year 1912.

The design of the newly discovered variety, which is of the denomination of $5, shows the letters "J. S. O." in the center of the field, around the border being "United States of America, Cal." On the reverse, in two lines, is the denomination, "5 Dolls," around the border being twenty-one stars. It was issued by a private assaying firm, Ormsby & Company, at Sacramento in 1849. In that year the firm of J. S. & William M. Ormsby was formed for the purpose of refining the gold and forming it into $5 and $10 pieces, to be used as currency.

The members of the firm were prominent in the early affairs of those states. J. S. Ormsby was a member of the California legislature in 1858. William M. Ormsby was one of the first settlers in the Eagle Valley and owned the third house erected on the site of what is now Carson City. He was prominent in Nevada affairs and was one of the leaders in the movement to organize a territorial government. In 1860, when the trouble with the Pah Ute Indians was at its height, Mr. Ormsby as Major of Nevada militia, with a force of about 105 men, was trapped by the Indians near Pyramid Lake and he and nearly three-fourths of his men were killed. Ormsby county, Nevada was named after him.

For many years it has been known that the firm of Ormsby & Company had issued a $10 piece, which is of great rarity, only three specimens being known, one of which is in the mint at Philadelphia. The design of the $10 piece is similar to that of the $5, although there are thirty-one stars around the denomination on the reverse representing the number of states in the Union upon the admission of California. The last time the $10 piece was offered at sale was at the dispersal of the Andrew Zabriskie collection, when it realized $1,600.

The rare $5 piece has since 1849 been in a collection made by Jacob B. Moore. Mr. Moore was at one time the librarian of the New York Historical Society. His father, Jacob B. Moore, sr., was the first postmaster of San Francisco.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER XI.

Colonel Sir Ian Hereward, the first witness, was called by the police sergeant who guarded the door.

Probably there was not a person in the room who did not sympathize deeply with the man who had been so tragically bereaved; yet as the door opened and he walked in, curiosity was the emotion upper-most in every heart. People who were acquainted with the man, or knew him by sight, vaguely expected to see him changed by the horror which had broken his life; but Ian Hereward had not been a soldier in vain. He did not totter in as if staggering under a load, nor was his head bowed, nor were his shoulders bent. He looked as he had look many times when he had gone into battle—grave, composed, expressionless, as a man who faces an ordeal should look when watched by many eyes.

He took his place in the witness's chair. The room was very still, and the rustling of papers which the coroner rather uneasily sorted before beginning his catechism sent a sharp little thrill through highly keyed nerves.

Then the usual questions were put at the start. How old was Lady Hereward? How long had they lived at Friars' Moat?—questions which most persons present could have answered as well as the witness. Catechised, Sir Ian told how he and his wife had been in Paris for a fortnight, and how, the day before yesterday, which was the day after their return from the Continent, they had walked together to lunch at Riding Wood House with their friend, Mrs. Forestier. They had taken the way through the woods, intending to walk home also.

"Were you accustomed to walking through the woods together?" asked Mr. Samways, the coroner, who, having once been a doctor in Riding St. Mary, still lived there, and in his private capacity as a man and neighbor, knew perfectly well that Sir Ian and Lady Hereward were in the habit of walking through Riding Wood. His mind gave him the answer "Yes," before it came from the witness's lips.

"What time did you and Lady Hereward start to return to Friar's Moat?"

'About a quarter past three—or a little before."

"Have you any particular reason for remembering the time of your start?"

Sir Ian hesitated for an instant. "The weather was oppressive, and my wife preferred not to walk fast," he replied.

"Did you wish to arrive at home by a certain hour?"

"Soon after four," said Sir Ian, rather shortly.

"Was there something that Lady Herewood or you intended to do when you get back?" the coroner went on, and those who listened began to take a keen interest in his line of questioning, as it was evident that he had a point to make.

"We usually had tea between half-past four and five," Sir Ian said.

"Were you expecting any visitor or visitors to tea that day?"

The witness' face changed, ever so slightly; but it did change, as if the question had not been among those put to him previously by the police. The more sharp-sighted of the jurymen noticed this, and wondered if Sir Ian had perhaps not intended to mention the fact that a visitor was expected. All waited eagerly to hear a name or names, which were sure to come out and must be of interest.

"We thought it possible that there might be visitors." (Was there reluctance in his tone?)

"Several?"

"Two."

"Will you kindly give their names?"

"Is that necessary?"

(There was no longer any doubt. Sir Ian had not wished to mention the expected visit!)

"Yes, I believe it to be necessary."

"Mrs. Forestier said at luncheon, she understood that Mrs. Ricardo of White Fields meant to call with a cousin of hers, at Friars' Moat, some time after four."

He answered quite freely now, making the best of a business which he thought bad, for he would have given much to have kept Teresina Ricardo's name out of this terrible affair, and had indeed tried to do so. But seeing that, in spite of his deliberate concealment, by some means or other the coroner was already informed of Miss Ricardo's visit, Sir Ian realized that harm rather than good would be done by refusing to answer with apparent frankness.

"You and Lady Hereward, then, started home in time to met these ladies, should they call?"

"We did."

"Would it not have been quicker to go by carriage or motor along the road?"

"Yes, but we had not ordered ours to come for us, and though Mrs. Forestier offered to send us home, so that we might stop a little longer, my wife said that she would like to walk."

"It was her express wish to walk?"

"Yes."

"What way did you take through the woods?"

"The path that leads by the stone tower."

"Is that the shortest way?"

"No, it is a slight detour. It means going rather higher along the hill than there is a need to go."

"Why did you choose to make that detour, if you were in a hurry?"

"It takes only a few minutes longer, and there is a finer view."

"Was it, then, because you desired to see the view, that you went by the upper path that leads past the tower?"

"My wife said that she wanted to go by the tower."

"When you reached the tower, did you and Lady Hereward walk on together?"

"No. I went on alone."

Every eye in the room was fixed on the ex-soldier, and it seemed strange to no one that his face should pale to the ash-gray which is the only pallor a colorless, bronzed skin can show.

"Why did you leave Lady Hereward?" the merciless-seeming voice of the coroner continued. It was merciless only in seeming, however. There did not live a more kindly-natured man than little Mr. Samways, and never had he disliked doing his duty as coroner more than he disliked it today He knew how agonizing these memories must be to Sir Ian Hereward, whom he respected and admired. He knew how this hero of many battles must be reproaching himself because, though all unwittingly, he had gone away and left a beloved woman undefended, to meet a ghastly fate.

Again there was a slight pause before the witness answered. When he did speak, he spoke slowly, and in a low, though clear voice.

"I left my wife because she asked me to go. She wished to be left there by herself for a little time."

It was now the coroner's turn to pause. He seemed to be thinking this response over, or else to be giving time for the jury to do so.

"Was the door of the tower open when you were there with Lady Hereward?" was the next question that he asked.

"Not that I know of. I didn't notice. We didn't go in," replied Sir Ian.

"Do you know whether the door is usually locked?"

"I believe it is supposed to be locked."

"Are several people in possession of keys which fit the door?"

"Mrs. Forestier has one, of course, as the tower is on her estate. Possibly two or three persons in her employ have them. Mrs. Forestier gave us one some years ago, with permission to have tea there if we ever cared to, knowing that my wife was fond of the view."

"Did you often use the key?"

"Hardly ever. I haven't even seen it for a long time."

"Do you think it likely that Lady Hereward had it with her, when she went out to lunch?"

"No, not likely—but possible."

"Could she have had it, without your knowing?"

"She could have kept it in a little bag she carried with her handkerchief and purse—quite a small bag, embroidered in beads. She sometimes put her gloves into it, too."

"Why do you think the key was not there?"

"Because—the bead bag was found, empty, and the key of the Tower door has since been discovered, here in the house."

"Where was it discovered?"

"In a room my wife used as a sitting-room."

"Her boudoir?"

"Not exactly her boudoir. She attended to all business there, as well as a sitting-room, saw the servants, indoor and outdoor servants, when necessary, and poor people who used to come and tell her their troubles, expecting her to help them. The key has been found in the drawer of her writing-desk."

"Who found it?"

"I did, with the inspector of police."

"What led you to look for it there?"

"I thought it would have been in one of those drawers if anywhere. Besides, I was obliged to—we were looking through my wife's papers."

"You have no reason to think that any one else knew where she kept this key, or could have replaced it after the murder?"

"I have no reason to think anything of the kind."

"Where exactly did you leave Lady Hereward, on parting from her in the wood?"

"On a seat shaped out of an old tree-trunk on the left side of the Tower."

"Did she say she would soon join you?"

"She didn't say; but I supposed she wouldn't be very long."

"Because of the expected guests?"

"Well, yes."

"Did you think it strange that she should wish you to go on and leave her alone?"

"No. I thought it natural, in the circumstances."

"What circumstances?"

"My wife was exhausted. It was very warm, you will remember."

"Had she ever before asked you to leave her alone in the woods?"

"She may have. She occasionally went alone to this seat near the Tower, with a book."

"May other people besides yourself have been aware of this habit of hers?"

"It hardly amounted to a habit."

"When you arrived at Friar's Moat,

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had your expected guests arrived?"

"Yes—that is——"

"The two ladies?"

"Only one."

"Which?"

"Miss Ricardo."

Is she an old friend of yours and Lady Hereward's?"

"We both knew her, years ago, when she was a very young girl, but hadn't seen her since."

"Where did you know the lady—in England?"

"My wife knew her in England, before our marriage. I met Miss Ricardo in India, when I was stationed there. Her cousin, Mrs. Ricardo, our neighbor, was to have called, but was ill with a headache, and sent Miss Ricardo alone, rather than put us out, in case we had been told that they would come."

"Did you have tea with this lady, on returning home?"

"Yes, when Miss Verney came in—my wife's companion."

"Had Miss Verney been out?"

"I believe so."

"Did you know where?"

"I think—in the woods."

"Did you ask her if she had met Lady Hereward?"

"Yes, but she said she had not."

"Did you feel anxious when Lady Hereward did not return?"

"I thought I would look for her, when Miss Ricardo had gone, and I—did so."

"You went back to the place where you had left her?"

"Yes."

Now, once more, the eager curiosity with which every one had listened to the story, as given in question and answer between the coroner and the witness, was overcome by a wave of sympathy for the pale man, thus led to the most terrible point in his narrative.

"Did you meet any one on the way?"

"No one."

"Or see any one at a distance?"

"I noticed no one."

"Were you absorbed in your own thoughts?"

"Perhaps."

"Could any one have passed at some distance without your attention being aroused?"

"Possibly. I don't know."

"What did you first observe on reaching the knoll where the Tower stands?"

"When I saw that my wife wasn't on the seat where I left her, I noticed rather to my surprise that the door of the Tower stood a little way open. I thought that she might be in the room—that she'd found the door unlocked, and gone in."

"You didn't think she had unlocked it?"

"I didn't think that, at the moment."

"What did you see when you went in?"

Sir Ian's nostrils quivered. He tightened his lips, as if to keep them from quivering, too. Then, for the first time he bowed his head, and told the story of what he had seen, with a voice that broke more than once. He told what he had seen, and what he had done; how he had run down to the home farm of Riding Wood, to fetch Tom Barnard, and all that had happened there. As to the details of the sight he had had to look upon in the tower room, as few questions as possible were put, for other witnesses could paint that picture. Only, at the last, the coroner desired Sir Ian to tell the jury whether he had touched the body of his dead wife, or whether he had in any way disturbed the arrangement of the tower room as he found it on entering.

"I put my hand on her breast, to see whether her heart beat," the witness answered dully, looking older and more haggard than when he had been called into the room. "I thought perhaps she might be living still. And when I found that her heart had stopped, I touched her hand. It was cold. I knew then—there was no hope."

"Did you notice anything about her hand?"

"I noticed that her rings were gone—rings she constantly wore. And that made me look to see if her other jewelry were missing. Her bracelet-watch was gone, and a brooch she had been wearing."

"Anything else?"

"I didn't think of it then, but afterward it was discovered that a gold case, like a cigarette case, which my wife always carried, had disappeared. Ladies call that kind of a thing a vanity box."

"Could she have dropped it in the woods on the way to the Tower?"

"She might have, but I don't think it likely, for though it used to slide off her lap sometimes, in the house, or she would leave it on a table, she always missed it instantly; and when she was walking, it hung from her wrist by its chain. It wasn't very valuable, I think; not worth more than twenty or thirty pounds, but she was particularly attached to it, for some reason."

"Had you ever seen the inside of this case, or vanity box?"

"Never."

"Could papers have been kept inside?"

"Only very small ones, if any."

"Could it have been possible that Lady Hereward had a reason other than the one she gave you, for wanting to be left alone near the Tower?"

"Other than the one she gave me?" Sir Ian repeated this question with a very slight yet peculiar emphasis, as if he wished to mark it in some way, in his mind. "No, I do not think so."

"She could not have expected to meet anyone?"

"I feel sure she did not."

"Is there any one who, to your knowledge, had a grudge against her?"

For the third time when giving an answer, Sir Ian paused. His eyes were raised, and introspective, with an expression of distress, as if he saw some guly image in his mind. "No," he said, at last.

"There is no one whom you could possibly suspect of having such a grudge?"

Sir Ian's pale face reddened with a sudden rush of blood which flowed over it, to the roots of his dark hair. "I do not think that a fair question," he said, "and I refuse to answer it. It ought to be enough that I know of no person who, even with a grudge, I should believe capable of murder."

"I am afraid I must insist on your answering the question," said the coroner, feeling miserable, and looking as miserable as he felt.

"Very well, then, I suspect no one," said Sir Ian.

"Remember, you are on oath."

"You have my answer." And the soldier-face was very stern and grim.

Greatly as Mr. Samways liked and admired Sir Ian Hereward, heartily sorry as he was for the ex-soldier's tragic affliction, and deeply as he regretted the official necessity of asking disagreeable questions (some of which had become necessary because of discoveries just made), he would not have been human, he would not have had a proper respect for his own calling, if he had not found himself slightly nettled by the attitude his chief witness now took. It defied him, set him at naught both as man and coroner; and as he had tried his best to be considerate throughout the whole examination, he thought that he had deserved a different tone from Sir Ian. Several details into which he really ought to have inquired, if only as a matter of form, he had let slide, rather than distress the bereaved husband; and there was one query in particular which he had felt bound, yet dreaded, to put. Perhaps, had Sir Ian spoken less brusquely, and looked less haughtily obstinate, he might have decided to waive it, with others, questioning later witnesses instead, as the whole county had always praised the devotion of the Herewards to one another. But as it was, feeling himself ill-used, suddenly he discovered that it was no longer so disagreeable a task to throw a certain question at Sir Ian's proud head.

"Were you invariably on affectionate terms with Lady Hereward?" he bluntly inquired.

Then, to the surprise of every one present, Sir Ian went from dark red to ghastly white. He looke as if he had been struck to the death. Not a man in the room but felt his nerves jump under the shock of a new and astounding suspicion.

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The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I would like to have a reader give me the method for making a trap nest for hens to lay in.—P., Pennsylvania.

Will a reader of the Farmstead please tell me how to prevent cholera or blackhead in my turkeys? They get along very good until they are from six to eight weeks old. Then they become afflicted with cholera.—H. Akeley, Pa.

I would like to know how to make grafting wax, and how and when to graft apple trees, etc. Will some reade: tell me?—C., Guy's Mills, Pa.

I have a small piece of rich bottom land which I wish to plant in corn. Please state through the Farmstead how far apart the rows should be. How many stalks should be left in a hill, and what distance should the latter be from another? What is the best kind of corn to plant to get the best results? I also have a young orchard which has been set out for a year. How far back should I cut last year's growth in pruning? When should I prune the trees?—M., Pennsboro, W. Va.

I would like to know through the Farmstead what ingredients to use in making home grown tobacco into chewing tobacco.—D., Fulkton, Ind.

Will someone who reads these columns give a good remedy to relax the bowels of cattle when they are bilious or foundered?—M., Greensville, S. C.

TO DRESS FOWLS

A neatly dressed fowl, even if it be small, will always sell more readily than a large one with half of the feathers on, bruises here and there, etc. The keeping quality of them is greatly improved if the crop and intestines are empty, hence they should receive no food for 24 hours before killing. Bleed the fowl through the mouth. This is done by suspending the fowl by the legs and with a sharp knife cutting across the mouth just below and under the eyes, in this way severing the jugular vein. A half minute will be all sufficient to bleed, and when the bird begins to struggle, give it a smart blow on the back of the head and begin the picking at once. Most of the western markets prefer dry picked, while for many of the eastern markts it is immaterial and there their prices often do not vary between dry picked and scalded. During the molting season young stock will look and pay about as well if scalded as if dry picked. This should be quickly done in water nearly up to the boiling point, then pick perfectly clean. Dip immediately into very hot water and then lay in cold water nearly 15 minutes. If a little salt is added to the water it will draw the blood out of the skin. Many good chickens are spoiled by being packed before they are thoroughly cooled. Care should be taken that all the animal heat is out of the body before the fowls are packed.

CRACKED CORN FOR POULTRY

Cracked corn is one of the best known foods to the poultrymen in general, but it is not the best food that can be used as an all-round ration. It has been used so long and is so convenient that it would be no easy matter to displace it in the top ranks of foods. It is, as is generally known, a very fattening food, and also very heating.

The last reason is why it is used so extensively in winter, but the fact that it is heating is not sufficient proof that the hens will lay when fed entirely on it. The fact is, they will not, for while it is heating, the same properties make fat, and when hens become fat they cease to be good layers. It should be fed in connection with egg-producing foods, preferably green materials.

It is harmful to allow the birds a full supply of cracked corn, for no matter how much food they are given at meal time they will eat more or less in between. If they are healthy and work for their living they consume more than enough for their good, all the while becoming fatter and poorer layers.

There is nothing better than meat, either raw or cooked, and vegetables in their natural state are also excellent. If one prefers to cook the green materials they will be very helpful, although the green foods uncooked are relished by the fowls in winter. Grit must be supplied the hens, not so much to please their tastes as to aid them in their digestion. The food of fowls is swallowed and afterwards ground in the gizzard, in which must be grit. If it is not provided, the flock will soon get out of order and indigestion will result.

Cracked corn is a good winter food and should be used only in connection with other kinds, but must not be given as a regular diet of itself. In summer the corn should be omitted altogether, for the fowls do not need any assistance in keeping warm. Give the birds all they need, but do not keep them fat; neither should their owners allow them all they can eat. It is often much easier to give a flock the food that can be fed in a quick, easy manner, but in the long run there will be more time and labor expended, to say nothing of expense, in getting them back to their normal condition.

A human being, when out of order all over, cannot do the proper work, or that which he has been accustomed to doing, hence the returns fall off, and in order to earn his normal amount he must first get himself in good condition again. The same thing is true of a flock of fowls. If properly and judiciously fed and cared for they will do their share of work and no one can complain of the percentage of profit from chickens and older fowls in proportion to the money invested.

The reason there are careless poultrymen is because there is very little capital required to start on a small scale, and the profits come in so well at first that the manager concludes that the flock will take more than the proper care of itself, and he gets careless. Carelessness does not belong in the poultry business. It is the care and labor bestowed that reaps the harvest, and not the price of the eggs when purchasing a sitting nor the cost of a few hens to start with.

HOG WORMS

Though intestinal worms of hogs are very common most people have only a very vague idea of how they live and propagate. Before attempting to deal with a parasite, whether plant or animal, or before attempting to texterminate a tenacious weed, a person should always, if possible, inform himself of its full life history, a knowledge of which enables one to work more intelligently and more effectively.

There are several species of intestinal worms affecting hogs. Among the more common kinds may be mentioned the common round worm, the thorn-headed worm and the pin worm. These three species differ somewhat in their mode of life, yet they can all be held in control by the better worm remedies on the market.

The common round worm is yellowish white in color, tapering toward the extremities, more so toward the head and then toward the other extremity. This is the most common worm in hogs. The full grown female is from 10 to 12 inches long, and the male from six to seven inches. The female worm lays her eggs in the small intestines of the hog, where the worms live. Here the eggs become mixed with the alimentary matter, and finally pass out with the excrement. The eggs then become scattered through the pens and pastures and as soon as they are placed under favorable conditions with respect to heat and moisture, the development of the embryonic worm within takes place. When the embryo worm is well advanced within the egg, and the egg, adhering to some dirt or food, is swallowed by the hog, it passes through the stomach into the small intestines, where the embryo develops into a full grown worm, which in turn breeds and lays more eggs.

The thorn-headed worm never becomes very numerous in hogs. In that respect it differs greatly from the common round worm. It also differs from the former in that it is very frequently, in fact, usually, found attached, by means of its headpiece (proboscis) to the walls of the intestine. The mature female of this species is about 11 inches long and the male from two and a half to three inches.

The life history of this worm is not so simple as that of the common worm previously described. The female deposits her eggs in the intestines of the hogs, from which they pass out with the excrement. From the manure heaps the eggs, by this time containing partially developed embryos, become scattered over pastures and pens or develop in old straw piles.

They are eaten by the white grubs in which they encyst and remain until the grub in turn is eaten by a hog. When the encysted larval worm reaches the stomach of the hog the digestive juices liberate it and it develops into a full grown thorn-headed worm. One reason why this worm is not very numerous is because of its being obliged to pass one of its stages of development in the body of the white grub.

The pin worm is white or grayish-brown in color. Its body is pointed at both extremities and averages only about a half inch in length. Its life history is practically the same as that of the common round worm. It needs no intermediate host like the white grub for its development. Owing to the fact that these worms are usually found in the large intestine they are not quite so easy to drive out as the common round worms, which are located principally in the small intestines.

THE PECAN

It is a beautiful and uplifting thing to sit beneath the shade of one nine-year-old pecan tree and reflect that it has a crop on it worth $15 to $20. It then becomes highly entertaining to calculate what 100, 500, 1,000 acres of land, with 20 such trees to the acre, would produce at 20 years of age.

This problem must be solved by making the land between the trees produce profitable crops and increase in fertility; by making adjacent lands, not planted in trees, produce revenue sufficient to assist in the work. Hence the answer: Diversification.

It is impossible tto otuline any fixed system. This is entirely dependent on the extent and character of the land for the grove.

Many acres more than are to be planted in trees should be secured, in order to use a wise selection as to land to be set in trees, in order to have land for tenant farmers who can supply ready day-labor in order to furnish pastures for the cattle, sheep and swine, that, in turn, will consume forage and grain produced, also yielding in return natural fertiliers that are best of all for the growing trees.

This is my theory—if wrong I will find it out in time, but it is a success, so far. From an old southern plantation of 2,436 acres, of which more than half is woodland and pastures, I select the sandy hammock land, with deep clay subsoil for the pecan trees. Fields are devoted to raising corn for feeding mules and fattening hogs. Sufficient hay is saved; peanuts are provided to be gathered by the hogs, that have acorns as well to help flavor the pork. Graded cattle, with pure bred males in herd, furnish milk, cows for ready sale, while all culls are fattened for beef.

One of the best combinations for the good of the whole pecan section is the one the thrifty farmer makes by setting out a few choice acres in standard varieties of pecans, with some orchard fruits. There are farmers in my home county who gather from seeding trees nuts worth more money than the better class of negro tenants can get, gross, for the entire farm crop, made behind a good mule. I believe in the future of the pecan nut. It will add to the wealth, progress and prestige of the south. It will make our laborers busier, our lands more valuable, our citizens more comfortable. We are offered another monopoly to share honors with King Cotton, and the pecan has already become a commercial factor in the south's affairs. So it is wise and proper that one and all should set about the making of pecan groves.—W. W. Carroll in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

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MOISTENED RATIONS

The data obtained at the Illinois experiment station show that the effect of dampening grain rations for horses is to facilitate their being chewed and masticated to the extent that it requires from about one-third to one-half less time to consume moistened than dry rations. Whether this faciliation is beneficial to the digestion of the rations or their efficiency is not definitely known. It is likely, however, that some benef is derived, as the horse is required to expend less energy in chewing and masticating the food, and also has left more time for consuming hay. The time which the farm work horse has for eating his morning and noon meals during the busy season is at best short enough.

When rations are dampened care should be taken to keep the feed boxes sweet and clean, as if the dampened grain mixtures are left in the feed boxes they sour and cause the horses to refuse their feed. Under certain conditions a special benefit may be derived from dampening rations. Thus it is known from close observation that horses suffering from heaves are considerably relieved when their rations are dampened, and in no case should dusty hay be fed to them without first being moistened.

TOO MUCH HAY

Farm horses as a general rule are fed entirely too much hay. This is a positive injury to the animal, and often lessens to a considerable degree his working efficiency. It should be remembered that every time a horse inflates his lungs, the stomach is displaced, and if this organ is kept constantly full of bulky food, it imposes extra work upon the respiratory system.

Heaves, so common among farm horses is a result of large quantities of hay. Colic and other forms of indigestion are often due to feeding too large quantities of bulky food Aside from its physical injury to the horse, the feeding of excessive amounts of hay is a waste that should be conserved.

A horse weighing 1,000 pounds will do more work and keep in better health on 15 pounds of hay per day than he will on 20 pounds per day. In fact, 15 pounds of hay per day is sufficient bulky food for a horse of that size. A horse weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds does not need more than 20 pounds of hay per day. The balance of his nutrients should be in the form of grain. Feed the 1,000 pound horse 10 pounds of good hay at night and five pounds in the morning and he will perform more labor with greater ease than he would if hay is kept before him all the while.

Where two or more teams are maintained upon the farm this system of feeding can be tested. Feed one team as suggested and the other the usual way, and note carefully the result. In making the test, however, teams should be divided as to size, age and individuality as nearly equal as possible. Whenever practicable, weigh rather than guess the amount of hay fed.

THE HEIFER CALF

In feeding young animals during the winter it is well to remember that there is no other period in the animal's life, calfhood excepted, when it is as easy to overtax the digestive organs, therefore the ration should not only be rich in building and energy-giving, but it should be easily digested.

By paying strict attention to the feed, shelter and care of the young animal it will continue to make growth while it is developing into a profit-maker. Where the heifer gets this attention it can be bred to come in any time of the year. If the stable is comfortable, the feed nutritious, palatable and some of it of a succulent nature, the water to drink convenient and at a proper temperature, and some provision is made for exercise for the animal, I prefer as a rule to have the heifer come in about midwinter.

The calves started in July and August and kept growing until the next April or May, then bred and put on good pasture, supplemented with concentrates and soiling crops, stabled in October or November, feeding silage, clover, hay, bran, chopped oats and corn in liberal abundance, with a little linseed meal added as calving time approached, proved as a rule my most profitable animals.

We cannot, of course, and do not often wish to have all the heifers come in at the same time, but by the above schedule I could give them attention when they most needed it. It is well to remember that there is little or no danger of milk fever with the first calf, neither are you likely to have the animal too fat unless the condition was such when you bred her. This is only another way of stating that you cannot easily feed the heifer too liberally.

Every dairyman knows that it pays well to be on intimate terms with his animals, young and old. But, says some one, there is other work to do besides petting the calves. True, and yet it often pays to drop some of the other work and handle these developing animals. Groom them and convince them that you are their best friend. Manipulate the udder frequently and go through the motions of milking. This may help to develop the udder and it familiarizes the animal with the process and soon she enjoys it and expects you to thus handle her. How often do I hear people ask: "How can I cure a kicking cow?" If you bought her, sell her again as soon as you can. If your heifer or cow kicks you are to blame and not the animal. In fact, you have no business to have a kicking cow.

The heifer's udder for a few days after calving, is swollen and inflamed; she is nervous and excited. She has entered, to her, a new world. If you have handled her and fully gained her confidence previously she will now look on you as "friend in need," and if you approach her gently, speaking to her kindly, first rubbing the udder and then drawing the milk very gently, using plenty of time and patience she will feel the great relief and not only have full confidence in you, but transfer to you her maternal affections, and ere long she would suffer torture before she would lift a foot. This is not preaching.

Every animal in my stable was raised on my place, and I can go in and set the pail under any one from the 17-year-old to the 18-months-old that had a calf but a few weeks ago, and sit on my stool and finish milking and not a foot will be lifted. It pays in more ways than one to be on intimate and friendly terms with our animals.—L. W. Lighty, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

After working at the hardest kind of labor since he was 14 years old, Cherokee Bill, an Indian negro, said to be 114 years old, and declared by the United States census to be the oldest man in the United States, will retire.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CALIFORNIA FIRS

Please give a description of the fir trees of California.—S. M., Danese, West Virginia.

Upon the huge moraines left by the glaciers that traversed California there grow the noblest coniferous forests in the world. These forests cover 44,700 square miles, an area larger than the entire states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland together. There are seven national forest reserves in the state. The Big Tree is the largest and oldest of growing things on earth, averaging 275 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. The largest of this species of trees is over 325 feet high and 38 feet in diameter, with an age of 5,000 years. The other sequoia, or California redwood, covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is second only to the Big Tree in size, reaching 18 feet in diameter. The like of it is found nowhere else. It belongs to the Coast Range, while the Big Tree belongs to the Sierra. Redwood is used almost exclusively in California for sheathing. The sugar pine reaches 245 feet in height and 18 feet in diamter; the Douglas spruce, king of the spruces, 200 feet high, 6 feet diameter; the Libocedrus, or incense cedar, 150 feet high and 7 feet diameter; the white silver fir, 200 feet high, 6 feet diameter; the "magnificent" silver fir, 250 feet high and 5 feet diameter. The nut pine, or pinon, is a small and shabby tree, but of great importance in feeding the Indians. In a good year it has an enormous crop of excellent nuts. These are often fed to horses instead of barley.

HISTORY OF CUBA

I would like to have you give through the Bureau a history of the island of Cuba.—L. C. W., Dowagiac, Mich.

In October, 1492, Cuba was discovered by Columbus, and in 1511 was colonized by the Spaniards. Negro slavery was soon introduced and the tobacco monopoly enforced. From 1844 to 1848 there were numerous insurrections by the negroes. In the latter year President Polk made an offer of $100,000,000 for the island. Following this there were insurrections led by Americans who went there for adventure. In 1868-80 there was an an attempt made by the islanders to gain their independence from Spain; in 1886 slavery was abolished absolutely, and in 1895 a new rebellion began. The republic of Cuba was formed, but the United States refused to recognize its independence. About 200,000 troops were sent to the island from Spain. This was followed by the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor at Havana on February 15, 1898. The congress of the United States then passed resolutions declaring Cuba independent and demanding the withdrawal of Spanish troops from the island. War followed and the island was evacuated by the Spaniards January 1, 1899. The treaty of peace was signed the month before. Cuba was then practically a dependency of the United States until a constitution was adopted and a stable government was assured. May 5, 1902, the first congress assembled and Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated president of the little republic on May 20. A reciprocity treaty was later signed by Cuba and this country. In 1903 a permanent treaty secured for the United States two coaling stations on the island. In 1906 there was an insurrection against the government which led the United States to suggest terms of peace, which were rejected by President Palma, who soon resigned. A provisional governor was then appointed. He was to have charge of the executive duties until another president could be elected and order restored. Charles E. Magoon acted as governor until 1909, when the provisional government came to an end and a new president assumed the duties of his office. Jose Miguel Gomez was the person elected. He is serving at the present time.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

Please give an account of the Johnstown flood in the columns of the Question Bureau.—G. C. G., Brazil, Ind.

The disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., occured on May 31, 1889. It was the result of the destruction of a dam across South Fork, a small branch of the Conemaugh river. Because of heavy rains which had fallen the mountain streams became raging torrents. The dam was constructed to keep back the waters of Conemaugh lake. This lake was two and one-half miles long, one and one-half miles wide and averaged 50 feet in depth, though in some places it was 100 feet deep. It was about 12 miles from the city in a direct line, but along the river the distance was increased by five or six miles. Shortly after the dam burst the valley was flooded and Johnstown and several small villages were inundated. The loss of lives was 2,235 or more, and the loss of property was estimated to be about $10,000,000 or more. Aid for the sufferers came from all parts of the country.

U. S. COURT OF CLAIMS

Please give the names of the chief justice and the associate justices of the United States court of claims.—E. S., Claria, W. Va.

The chief justice of the U. S. court of claims is Stanton J. Peelle, of Indiana. The associate justices are Charles B. Howry, of Mississippi; Fenton W. Booth, of Illinois; George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia; and Samuel S. Barney, of Wisconsin. The chief justice receives an annual salary of $6,500, and the associates each receive $6,000 a year.

THE OLEANDER

Please give some information through the Question Bureau regarding the oleander.—W. R., Thompsonville, Mich.

The oleander is a shrub. Two or three species have narrow, leathery evergreen leaves and terminal cymes of flowers, usually pink, followed by pods containing twisted seeds. The common oleander is a native of subtropical and tropical Asia and of the Mediterranean region. It has been introduced into other warm countries for ornamental purposes. The greenhouses have it growing in tubs. The oleander is so abundant in the Bermudas that the landscape is tinted by its bloom at some seasons of the year. Outside of being an ornament the shrub has few uses, though charcoal from its soft light wood is used in Algeria for making gunpowder. The plants are easily grown from cuttings placed in water or wet sand. They thrive best in rather moist soil, but will also do well upon high land if they obtain a good roothold. The sweet-scented oleander is a native of Japan, Persia and India. Being less sturdy than common species it is less cultivated.

TO RESTORE MIRRORS

I have a large mirror that needs resilvering in some places. Would be glad to see a process for doing so printed in The Blade.—R. W. D., Ellensburg, Wash.

The following is a good method to repair a damaged mirror: Pour upon a sheet of tin foil about three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a table, face downwards, place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place on it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight, and let it remain in this position for a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE

I would like an account of the life of John Howard Payne.—H. F., Nevada, Mo.

John Howard Payne, the author of the song Home, Sweet Home, was born in New York city, June 9, 1792; died in Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. He was a very precocious child, with a decided penchant for the stage. He appeared first as a professional actor at the Park theatre, New York, February 29, 1809, as Young Norval, and then made a tour of the eastern cities. In 1813 he appeared in London in that play, and afterward in the principal cities of Great Britain. For nearly 20 years he remained in Europe, as actor, author and manager. He wrote many dramas, the most of which are long forgotten. One of these was called Clari, the Maid of Milan. In it appeared the song, Home, Sweet Home, which made the fortune of all concerned, except the author. In 1832 he returned to America, receiving several substantial benefits in New York and elsewhere, and in 1841 he was appointed consul to Tunis, which position he held till his death. In 1883 his remains were brought to America, and reinterred at Washington. He did not possess business judgment, and though he made handsome sums of his plays, he was always in pecuniary perplexities. A noble monument now marks his grave in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington.

METEORIC SHOWER

Please give an account of the meteoric shower of 1833.—N. B., Indian Springs, Ind.

The most brilliant meteoric shower on record was that which occurred on November 13, 1833. This spectacle, which excited the greatest interest among all beholders, and was looked upon with consternation by the ignorant, many of whom thought that the end of the world had come, was witnessed generally throughout North America, which happened to be the part of the earth then facing the meteoric storm. Hundreds of thousands of shooting stars fell in the course of two or three hours. Some observers compared their number to the flakes of a snowstorm, or to the raindrops in a shower.

ELECTION OF 1908

Will you kindly give the popular vote for president in the United States in the year 1908?—W. M. B., Masseysville, W. Va.

The popular vote of each state in the election of 1908 was as follows:

Alabama—Bryan, 74,374; Taft, 25,305; Debs, 1,399; Chafin, 665; Watson, 1,565; Hisgen, 495.

Arkansas—Bryan, 87,015; Taft, 56,760; Debs, 5,842; Chafin, 1,194; Watson, 1,026; Hisgen, 289.

California—Bryan, 127,492; Taft, 214,398; Debs, 28,659; Chafin, 11,770; Hisgen, 4,278.

Colorado—Bryan, 126,644; Taft, 123,700; Debs, 7,947; Chafin, 5,559.

Connecticut — Bryan, 68,255; Taft, 112,915; Debs, 5,113; Chafin, 2,380; Gillhaus, 608; Hisgen, 728.

Delaware—Bryan, 22,071; Taft, 25,014; Debs, 239; Chafin, 670; Hisgen, 30.

Florida—Bryan, 31,104; Taft, 10,654; Debs, 3,747; Chafin, 1,356; Watson, 1,946; Hisgen, 553.

Georgia—Bryan, 72,413; Taft, 41,692; Debs, 584; Chafin, 1,059; Watson, 16,969; Hisgen, 77.

Idaho—Bryan, 36,162; Taft, 52,621; Debs, 6,400; Chafin, 1,986; Hisgen, 119.

Illinois—Bryan, 450,795; Taft, 629,929; Debs, 34,691; Chafin, 29,343; Gillhaus, 1,651; Watson, 633; Hisgen, 7,709.

Indiana—Bryan, 338,262; Taft, 348,993; Debs, 13,476; Chafin, 18,045; Gillhaus, 643; Watson, 1,193; Hisgen, 514.

Iowa—Bryan, 200,771; Taft, 275,210; Debs, 8,287; Chafin, 9,837; Watson, 261; Hisgen, 404.

Kansas—Bryan, 161,209; Taft, 197,216; Debs, 12,420; Chafin, 5,033; Hisgen, 68.

Kentucky—Bryan, 244,092; Taft, 235,711; Debs, 4,060; Chafin, 5,887; Gillhaus, 404; Watson, 333; Hisgen, 200.

Louisiana—Bryan, 63,568; Taft, 8,958; Debs, 2,538; Hisgen, 82.

Maine—Bryan, 35,403; Taft, 66,987; Debs, 1,758; Chafin, 1,487; Hisgen, 700.

Maryland—Bryan, 115,908; Taft, 116,513; Debs, 2,323; Chafin, 3,302; Hisgen, 485.

Massachusetts—Bryan, 155,543; Taft, 265,966; Debs, 10,781; Chafin, 4,379; Gillhaus, 1,018; Hisgen, 19,239.

Michigan—Bryan, 175,771; Taft, 335,580; Debs, 11,586; Chafin, 16,974; Gillhaus, 1,096; Hisgen, 742.

Minnesota—Bryan, 109,401; Taft, 195,843; Debs, 14,527; Chafin, 11,107; Hisgen, 426.

Mississippi—Bryan, 60,287; Taft, 4,363; Debs, 978; Watson, 1,276.

Missouri—Bryan, 346,574; Taft, 347,203; Debs, 15,431; Chafin, 4,231; Gillhaus, 368; Watson, 1,165; Hisgen, 402.

Montana—Bryan, 29,326; Taft, 32,333; Debs, 5,855; Chafin, 827; Hisgen, 481.

Nebraska—Bryan, 131,099; Taft, 126,997; Debs, 2,103; Hisgen, 436.

New Hampshire—Bryan, 33,655; Taft, 53,149; Debs, 1,299; Chafin, 909; Hisgen, 584.

New Jersey—Bryan, 182,567; Taft, 265,326; Debs, 10,253; Chafin, 4,934; Gillhaus, 1,196; Hisgen, 2,922.

New York—Bryan, 667,468; Taft, 870,070; Debs, 38,451; Chafin, 22,667; Gillhaus, 3,877; Hisgen, 35,817.

North Carolina—Bryan, 136,995; Taft, 114,937; Debs, 378; Chafin, 360.

North Dakota—Bryan, 32,885; Taft, 57,680; Debs, 2,431; Chafin, 1,553; Hisgen, 43.

Ohio—Bryan, 502,721; Taft, 572,312; Debs, 33,975; Chafin, 11,402; Gillhaus, 720; Watson, 163; Hisgen 475.

Oklahoma—Bryan, 122,363; Taft, 110,474; Debs, 21,734; Watson, 412; Hisgen, 245.

Oregon—Bryan, 38,049; Taft, 62,530; Debs, 7,339; Chafin, 2,682; Hisgen, 289.

Pennsylvania—Bryan, 448,778; Taft, 745,779; Debs, 33,913; Chafin, 36,691; Gillhaus, 1,222; Hisgen, 1,057.

Rhode Island—Bryan, 24,706; Taft, 43,942; Debs, 1,365; Chafin, 1,016; Gillhaus, 183; Hisgen, 1,105.

South Carolina—Bryan, 62,288; Taft, 3,963; Debs, 100; Hisgen, 42.

South Dakota—Bryan, 40,266; Taft, 67,536; Debs, 2,846; Chafin, 4,039; Hisgen, 88.

Tennessee—Bryan, 135,608; Taft, 118,324; Debs, 1,870; Chafin, 300; Watson, 1,081; Hisgen, 332.

Texas—Bryan, 217,302; Taft, 65,666; Debs, 7,870; Chafin, 1,634; Watson, 972; Hisgen, 115.

Utah—Bryan, 42,601; Taft, 61,015; Debs, 4,895; Hisgen, 87.

Vermont—Bryan, 11,496; Taft, 39,552; Chafin, 799; Hisgen, 804.

Virginia—Bryan, 82,964; Taft, 52,573; Debs, 255; Chafin, 1,111; Gillhaus, 25; Watson, 105; Hisgen, 51.

Washington — Bryan, 58,691; Taft, 106,062; Debs, 14,177; Chafin, 4,700; Hisgen, 249.

West Virginia—Bryan, 111,418; Taft, 137,869; Debs, 3,679; Chafin, 5,139; Hisgen, 46.

Wisconsin—Bryan, 166,632; Taft, 247,747; Debs, 28,170; Chafin, 11,572; Gillhaus, 314.

Wyoming—Bryan, 14,918; Taft, 20,846; Debs, 1,715; Chafin, 66; Hisgen, 64.

DIAMONDS

I would like to have full information on diamonds printed in the Question Bureau.—J. W. D., Progress, N. C.

The diamond consists of carbon, a simple or elementary substance, crystalized and in its greatest purity. Diamonds are commonly colorless and clear, like water, although sometimes, from some slight foreign intermixture, they are white, gray, yellow, green, brown, and more rarely orange, red, blue or black. The lustre is adamantic and very high; the transparency perfeet in specimens perfectly free from foreign substances, the presence of which, however, even in very small quantity, mars it, and sometimes almost produces opacity. Its primary form is a regular octahedron, but it appears also in rhombic dodecahedrons; and its crystals often have curvillinear faces and edges. Its structure is distinctly lamellar. It burns before the blow pipe in air or in oxygen gas, combining with oxygen to form carbonic acid. Its hardness renders it incapable of being scratched by any other substance and in cutting and polishing diamonds, diamond dust is employed. The diamond is found in alluvial deposits which are worked for gold, sometimes attached to loose pieces of brown hematite, and sometimes in a conglomerate of quartz and chaledony, cemented by ferruginous clay; but it is not certain in what geological formation it originated. The diamond mines of India have the same character as those in Brazil. The diamond was long known in Asia, in Hindustan, Borneo, Sumatra, and in the Ural mountains before it was discovered elsewhere; the district from Cape Cormorin to the Bay of Bengal, including the famous mines of Golconda, furnished the world until 1828, when the Brazilian mines were discovered. The South African diamond fields were discovered through some children finding a diamond of 21½ carats on the banks of the Orange river in 1868. Diamonds have been found in 24 different localities in the United States.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

I desire a short sketch of the life of Henry W. Longfellow to be published in the Bureau.—F. D. R., Chelsea, Mich.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, at which time Maine was a part of Massachusetts. He was a son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a man of much note in the first half of the last century, both in law and politics, and one who was an early member of the House of Representatives. He went to Bowdoin college in 1821, at the age of 14; he graduated in 1825, when only 18 years of age. He began his poetical career in college. He abandoned his first intentions of becoming a lawyer. When 19 he was made professor of modern languages and literature in Bowdoin college. The next four years he spent in Europe. He assumed the chair to which he was appointed in 1830, and held it till 1835. He wrote many articles for papers and magazines, and found time to produce a number of poetic gems. His numerous published works are too well known to need special mention. He died March 24, 1882.

HAROLD McGRATH

Will you give a brief biography of Harold McGrath?—F. L., Odin, Ill.

Harold McGrath, the author, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., September 4, 1871. He received his education in the same town. McGrath has been engaged in journalism since 1890. Some of the books he has written are Arms and the Woman, The Puppet Crown, The Gray Cloak, The Man on the Box, The Princess Elopes, Enchantment, Hearts and Masks, Half a Rogue, The Watteau Shepherdess, The Best Man, The Enchanted Hat, and The Lure of the Mask.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. F. C., Vermillion, Ohio.—A state cannot be fully admitted to the union until the President makes a proclamation to that effect. New Mexico has been proclaimed a state, but Arizona has not.

T. P., Dawson, Ia.—Write to the civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

P. M. T., Port Jefferson, Ohio.—It is merely a matter of opinion as to who the ten best American writers are.

E. E. L., Uler, W. Va.—The name "Evelyn" has three syllables.

R. M. K., Narrows, Ky.—The greatest railroad center in the United States is Chicago.

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A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

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If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

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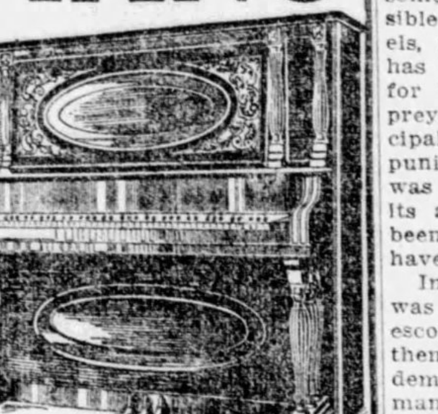

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ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY, Dept. 109 M Chicago, Ill.

Bride's Love of a Clay Pipe.

London Daily Mail.

Rather than give up smoking her cherished clay pipe an Irish bride named Johanna Wood has left the workhouse at Faversham, Kent. Her husband, who was also an inmate of the workhouse, has left with her.

With a careless disregard of the fact that they were both practically destitute, the man and the woman, whose ages are respectively 62 and 49, were married on December 11. The honeymoon was spent at the workhouse.

"Mrs. Wood," stated one of the workhouse officials yesterday, "seemed to find her greatest source of pleasure in tobacco. She smoked a clay pipe and would not have parted with it for anything. On being taxed with smoking in the workhouse she said: 'I cannot do without my pipe; I have smoked since I was a little girl.' She was told that she must either give up smoking or leave the workhouse. She elected to take the latter course and left with her husband."

A Persian Profession

KAZERUN, the scene of the British Consul Smart and his escort of Indian sowars, is one of the chief halting places on the main trade route in southern Persia. The road runs from the Persian Gulf coast town Bushire to Shiraz.

It is in the neutral zone midway between the Russian and British spheres of influence. The track in some places is such that it is accessible to no baggage animals but camels, mules and donkeys. The region has been the happy hunting ground for hordes of Persian bandits, who preyed upon the trade caravans, principally British, practically with impunity, for the Persian Government was and is incapable of exercising its authority over them. Trade has been almost paralyzed and travelers have been maltreated and murdered.

In April, 1910, a British Consul was attacked and two of his Indian escorts were killed. Sir Edward Grey then instructed the British Charge to demand a compensation of 5,000 tomans, or about $15,000 and an undertaking by the Persian Government that the road should be better policed. Sir Edward also intimated that as far as possible British consular officials should avoid traveling in the interior. The British representative in Teheran in his despatch to Sir Edward Grey said: "The post is robbed with monotonous regularity, and if by exception a post gets through it has only to thank the forebearance of the robbers."

In July, 1910, the state of the trade was reported as "worse today than at any time since the commencement of my mission in Persia" by Sir George Barclay. In November the Persian Government were notified that unless the British Foreign Office was satisfied that the Persians themselves were taking efficient measures to cope with the disorders a scheme by which the road guards would be officered by officers of the Indian army would be put into execution. The Persian Government replied to this that they would employ Swedes to organize the road gaurds. The Swedish officers did not arrive until two months ago. Meanwhile the Indian escorts at the British Consulates in southern Persia had been considerably strengthened.

Odd, but Actual.

Danville Messenger

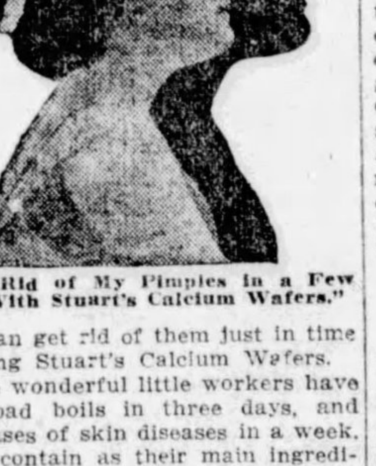
A few nights since, Capt. Cam King took his train into Louisville, as usual, and boarded a street car for home. He handed the conductor a $2 bill. The conductor handed it back to him, saying, "I can't make the change, but if you have a $5 bill, I can make it all right." Captain King looked at the fellow a moment, and desiring to see what was up, handed the conductor a $5 bill and received in return his proper change. Now, the street car man was correct in his statement that he could not make change for the $2 bill, but could for the five. Can you work it out? Well, here is how it was done. He gave Capt. King a $2 bill, a $2.50 gold piece, a quarter and two dimes, all the money he happened to have in change.

Pimples Removed Quickly

The Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.



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You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some cases of skin diseases in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks to you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c package at your druggists

Send us your name and address on the coupon below and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Motion Picture Actors.

The actors who do the pantomimic work for the cinematograph or moving pictures get better pay than is given to many of their brothers and sisters who appear on the other side of the footlights in speaking parts, but much is required of them. They must be expert swimmers, skilled in equestrianship, and have an all-round knowledge of athletics and outdoor sports. The French have hitherto led in telling the story by facial expressions and by gesture, but English and American actors are now in strong competition.

London Opinion, speaking of some of the cinematograph performers, names McGovan, an Australian by birth, who was not an actor, but a boundary rider, who receives $125 a week for his moving picture poses. Miss Gautier, who is to be seen in the United States and nearly all around the world in "The Colleen Bawn," gets $200 a week and Herbert Smith, a seven-year-old boy, gets $50 a week. Even the supers may earn $5 a day. "One great advantage acting for the films has over acting for the legitimate stage," says Opinion, "is that of having no long resting periods. Besides this, motion picture players enter into contracts for two and three years, and, as cinematograph companies supply both actors and actresses with all necessary costumes, there is no expensive wardrobe to maintain."

Berlin Street Names.

"Using the letters of the alphabet and numbers to designate streets is called here," says a Berlin letter, "the 'American style,' and the introduction of the system has many advocates, but apparently these have no voice in the matter, because the popular idol—royal, heroic, religious, scientific or commercial—still has the first call. Many of the names are exasperatingly long, and when we think that the most impossible one has been discovered we always find another just a little worse. Recently we saw two letters addressed to Vienna—one to a person in Klosterneubergstrasse, and the other to a correspondent in Mariahilfergasse. How much time would be saved if these streets were numbered or lettered!"

Bread From Sawdust.

Sawdust may not appeal to the palate as a digestible or appetizing substitute for flour, in the making of bread, but all the same there is a large bakery in Berlin turning out 20,000 loaves of sawdust bread daily. The sawdust is first subjected to a process of fermentation and various chemical manipulations. Finally it is mixed with one-third part of rye flour, formed into loaves, and baked in ovens like any other bread. Although this new "pain de bois," as the French call it, is meant for consumption by horses only, claim is made by the manufacturers that in case of famine it would furnish a nutritious and highly satisfactory food for human beings.

English Names.

New York Sun.

A London newspaper has apologized for a statement that such surnames as Egg and Beer did not exist in England and that the assertion that they did exist here was an American invention. Readers of the newspaper have been furnishing it with evidence that it was all wrong. There are two pictures by Augustus L. Egg in the Tate gallery here in London. Pickles, it seems, is not uncommon in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Beer is an old Devonshire name. There is a Beer's brewery at Canterbury. One correspondent says he knows people of the name of Egg, Beer and Ginn.

Moon-Struck Fish.

New York Press.

Moon-madness and star-gazing is a bad habit of squids that gets a great many of them killed by running aground, where they wiggle-waggle, squirting out their ink bags in vain attempts to get back into the sea. Squids flirt and squirt under the rays of the beauteous moon even as dogs sit and bay in her glorious soft, tender light, and the Chinks first got wise to it, and fire set along shores of New England and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is man's moon, the imitation of the old Chink way to catch squid for bait, squid being always in demand in our northeast as bait for cod.

Industrious Geese.

The solan geese are so fond of collecting materials for their nests that they do not desist from the habit even when they are about to abandon their nests for the winter migration. Off the coast of Scotland, one day, patches of straw bedding were seen floating, and although the birds were on the eve of departure they gathered up every wisp as though they had their nests to build, and in the same place they were seen collecting seaweed every day.

A Bad Penman.

London Chronicle.

Most remarkable among execrable writers has been John Bell, the barrister, of whom Lord Eldon said to the prince regent that he was the ablest equity lawyer of his time, though he could "neither read, write, walk nor talk." Bell was a cripple, and his Westmoreland accent combined with his stammer to make his speech unintelligible. The character of his writings appears from his own statement that he had three styles, one of which he could read but his clerk could not, while the second was intelligible to his clerk but not to himself, and the third baffled both of them.

The Largest Cheese.

Popular Mechanics.

The world's largest cheese, 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet high, weighing slightly over 12,000 pounds, was recently manufactured at Appleton, Wis., the services of more than 40 expert cheese makers and their experienced helpers being required for the job.

The cheese, which was made for exhibition at the national dairy show at Chicago, contained exactly 12,000 pounds of curd, 330 pounds of salt and 31 pounds of rennet, making the finished product weigh 12,361 pounds, three times larger than the biggest cheese ever before manufactured.

The curd came from 32 different cheese factories, and the milk, 18,000 gallons in quantity, from over 1,200 farmers, and was produced by 8,000 pure bred Holstein and Guernsey cows valued at $1,500,000. The greatest care had to be taken to insure the curd being uniform.

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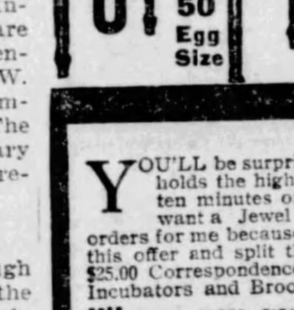

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912.

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Be Up and Doing

The man who expects to succeed must be up and doing, ready for any opportunity that presents itself. Nobody knows when his opportunity is going to come, but he must be ready to take advantage of it. Yours may come through a Blade advertisement. Be on the alert—always read the advertising columns.

It is a wise state that knows its own favorite son.

Nothing is much easier than getting men to join a Roosevelt club.

There are times when a postmaster doesn't know which way to jump.

If there is any good in a man a sensible dog is pretty sure to discover it.

The Roosevelt boom is boosting the batting average of the joy of living.

Prices are higher now than they were when the goose laid the golden egg.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to discover perpetual motion?

An Oklahoma scientist is making rain with liquid air. It works all right in wet weather.

True philosophy teaches the man with a sore throat to rejoice that he is not a giraffe.

There are good people who are fighting the devil all the time, and yet he seems to get along.

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, always acts like a man who doesn't care who knows it.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to tell the children ghost stories?

More optimism from Edison. He says there will be no poverty a hundred years from now.

A California boy of 22 has married a woman 63 years old. But, then, that's his business—or hers.

Homer Davenport says Champ Clark has the strongest face in the political game. Open or closed?

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says starvation is not a cure for anything. Furthermore, it isn't popular.

The fellow who argues that the world owes him a living can always be found loafing around the corner.

Judge Alton B. Parker's Delaware boom is very quiet. The judge never did create much excitement.

"Some say Labouchere left $4,000,000, others that he left $10,000,000." Well, whatever the amount, he left it.

After a man reaches 40 he begins to marvel at the number of things he learned after he thought he knew it all.

The United States spends more than eleven million dollars a year for art, not counting the calendars and cigar bands.

It would be next to impossible to convince victims of the dictagraph that necessity is the mother of invention.

Somebody has said "we are what we eat." We doubt it, especially when we eat boiled cabbage and turnips.

Oratory is said to be losing its hold on the public; but it had a long run from Patrick Henry to William Jennings Bryan.

Ex-Governor Black, of New York, is going back to the farm. He has the farm, 1,400 acres, and $1,000,000 with which to run it.

Governor Wilson is the only candidate who has the distinction of having been called a liar by a master of the English language.

Nine San Francisco girls proposed to Colonel Ed. Green in one day. He must be almost crazy about the glorious California climate.

Another jolt for our emotions. A French scientist says that microbes really cause spring. We have always supposed the robin did it.

President Taft thinks there must be more money in country life than in city life. He is not, however, joining a back to the farm movement.

A treasury official says the average life of a dollar bill is fourteen months. It makes some difference, however, who gets hold of it when it is new.

An esteemed exchange refers to the month which has just passed as Miss January. Considering the source from which it got its name and its general characteristics, Old Man January would seem more appropriate.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

The most recent revolution in Mexico bears out the assertion of travelers that the Spanish-American mind is incapable of appreciating the ideals of republican government. No government appeals to the temperament of the politician of these Latin states unless it carries privilege with it. There must be power, there must be treasure, there must be opportunity to advance and acquire social prestige and position. Lacking these, a government is in little favor.

President Madero has demonstrated that he promoted and conducted his revolution with some other plan in view than gaining control of the republic. But that he is not entirely untainted of the Spanish-American idea of loot was indicated by his acceptance of many thousands of dollars in recompense of the money he had spent in bringing about a change of government. Think of an American President being repaid for his campaign expenses by a congressional appropriation!

It would be unfair to say that Mexico has the kind of government it deserves, but it is no doubt true that the republic has just as advanced a government as it is capable of living up to.

GLIMPSES AHEAD.

It is the theory of Max Nordeau that Eden existed before the first ice age. Nature set a table for man. He roamed where he willed. He neither quarreled with his brother nor acted the parasite toward him. The ice came and man, unlike all other animals, fitted himself to meet the new conditions. Necessity sharpened his wits and hardened his heart. Other animals perished or fled to the tropics. Man stayed at the edges of the ice sheet and learned to work, to fight, to prey upon his kind.

Though a pessimist of pessimists, Nordau believes there is to be another Eden, a garden that man has himself made. It will come about through technical progress. Science will make food plentiful. Mechanics will see to its distribution. An enlightened manhood will suppress selfishness, do away with parasitism, glean out the incapable, the criminal and the depraved.

When one reads the predictions of Thomas A. Edison, Nikola Tesla and other men deeply learned in scientific matters and thoroughly practical in habit of thought, one can't but be hopeful of man's prospects for happiness upon earth. As time counts in the universe, the human race has lived scarcely a day. Man is only a child, with his youth and maturity before him. What that maturity is to be like, science has caught occasional glimpses.

KINGLY DUTIES.

The members of the royal family of Great Britain have two duties from which they must not deviate. They must keep their fingers out of the government and must stand hitched when the photographers are around. Of the two functions, there is reason to believe that the second is the more important.

In recent months, it is altogether probable that King George has been "snapped" as many as a million times. From the coronation at Westminster to the durbar at Delhi, from hunting pheasants to hunting tigers, from assuming the homage of the fat-faced princes of India, the king has dwelled under the eyes of photographic lens. His ears are insensible to the click of shutters as the ears of residents of Adams street in Toledo are dulled to the racket of flat car wheels.

Judged by this modern code of behavior imposed upon royalty, George is every inch a king. He has endured the camera composedly. "In the fell clutch" of the professional poser, he has "not winced nor cried loud." One can't but wonder if in the privacy of his own quarters he does not relieve his nerves by tearing photographs and the pictures of the daily papers into shreds.

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMIES.

The vote in the United States senate against the formation of the children's bureau is well worth examining. These are the opponents:

Bailey, Bryan, Chilton, Culberson, Burnham, Heyburn, Wetmore, O'Gorman, Overman, Paynter, Smith (Md.), Clark, (Wyo.), Nixon, Works, Stone, Thornton, Tillman, Watson, Gallinger, Oliver.

Bailey, Bryan, Culberson, Chilton, Smith, Stone, Overman, Tillman, Paynter, Thornton and Watson hail from the south where, of recent years, marvelous discoveries have been made of the profit in the flesh and blood of children. Wetmore, Gallinger and Burnham in the east and Nixon and Heyburn in the west, represent the unmovable stone wall of conservatism raised against interference with industrial exploitation of anything exploitable, whether it be the public lands of the health and happiness of human beings scarce free of their mothers' breasts.

MORE ABOUT OHIO CORN.

A recently published circular of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station lists a number of varieties of corn which have been originated in this state besides the widely known Clarage and Leaming forms.

Among the lesser known varieties bred the first time in Ohio are the Ohio Pedigreed No. 75, Baker's Early, Boone County White, Darke County Mammoth, Devolid, Golden Surprise, Hominy Medina Pride, Shroll's Yellow Dent,, Tawney's Yellow Dent, Yellow Jumbo and Cuppy.

From the history of corn raising briefly set down in the circular it appears that it was in Ohio that the earliest serious effort was made to improve corn scientifically. As the grain lends itself admirably to wise experiment, many farmers have reaped reward for their painstaking labors. There is still a far greater development possible. Through seed selection with the direction and advise of the experiment station experts and by more careful cultivation, Ohio should continue to keep its position among the leading corn states, constantly bettering its average yield per acre.

SEEKING A CURE FOR CANCER.

Of every 100,000 deaths in 1900, 2,837 were caused by cancer, according to the census of that year. This proportion of cancer deaths may show an increase when the statistics of the last census have been worked out, for many physicians have declared that the disease is increasing.

The announcement from Germany that Prof. Ehrlich, the discoverer of the "606" specific, had succeeded absolutely in curing cancer in mice, should be considered in the light of the most important news of the day. Though with the characteristic caution of the experimentalist, Prof. Ehrlich declares it may be years before he shall be able to try the same, or a similar, cure upon human beings, there is a vast difference between the progress made in the study of cancer elsewhere and the finding of a remedy, even though that remedy has availed so far only with the disease as it affects mice.

This disease may be considered as a modern one, because as a rule, it attacks only those past their fortieth year. Since the age limit has been raised by means of sanitation, vaccination, serums and a more scientific practice of medicine and surgery, cancer naturally has a wider field for the suffering it can make. Those who seek the cause of cancer and the true cure remove one of the terrors of age.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

The czar of Russia has pardoned a German army captain who was caught spying upon fortifications at Warsaw. The emperor of Germany, in return, pardoned a Russian naval officer who was caught at the same trick.

As every military power makes a business of spying upon its neighbors and rivals and as every power knows it is impossible to keep a secret any length of time, it would seem to be an economical course to send out maps, designs, blueprints and samples whenever any improvements in army and naval defenses and equipments are made. The idea has often been suggested.

But that would rob the military services, of much of their zest. It would reduce them to melancholy discipline and routine. It would, also, seriously interfere with the living of authors who specialize in fiction about spies and their adventures. So, on the whole, the nations do the proper thing by keeping up the seeming nonsense of protecting their inventions and systems. When uniforms are done away with, when soldiers and sailors are made highly trained and grimy engineers, and spying is acknowledged as foolishness, then universal peace will be almost a reality. For a fighting establishment without trappings and the undercurrent of romance will no longer be attractive.

A CONVENIENT PRECEDENT.

Senator Platt wanted to get rid of Theodore Roosevelt. So he had him nominated for vice president. President McKinley was assassinated and Senator Platt's trick made Roosevelt President. It was said in Senator Platt's last days that when he was reminded of that turn of fate, he would lay his head upon his arms and weep like a babe.

Senator Stone hates Joseph K. Folk as a toper hates water. He plays with Champ Clark in Missouri politics, not with Folk's "progressive Democracy." When the issue arose between Folk and Clark as to whether the state convention's endorsement of Folk for the presidential nomination was binding or not, Senator Stone grabbed at the proposition of a state presidential primary. He hopes thus to eliminate Folk—perhaps forever. If that primary goes for Folk, it is to suspected that the precedent of Senator Platt will be seized by Senator "Gumshoe" Stone as the one and only possible measure of relief for his feelings.

AFTER EMANCIPATION.

When asked what her husband's business was, she replied: "The has no business, except being a husband."

When women will have reached that state of emancipation for which she is now struggling, will "she's only a wife" carry the same contempt, the same suggestion of shamefulness, as the description of a man as one without other business than being a husband? Will women come to see that those of their sisters who look upon men solely as their livelihood, the source of their hats, their gowns, their jewels and their "bridge" money are no more than parasites?

Today the toy wife is more often envied than scorned. She is held as one unusually fortunate if she has "caught a millionaire" and sometimes in the degree that she is parasitic is her social status established and enhanced.

Emancipation is no true emancipation that does not include women's equality with man in respect to bricks as well as bouquets.

MARKETING COSTS.

A western labor leader tells of a visit to Texas where he saw farmers shaking the peach trees in order that the hogs might feed on the fruit. It cost the fruit growers of Texas sixty cents to sort, pack and deliver peaches to the railroad station while the price offered them was less than sixty cents. At the same time peaches were retailed to housewives in the north at $2.25 per bushel. The labor leader recites this observation by way of showing the great difference between producing values and retailing prices.

We know of industries where the ratio of production costs to the "promotion" costs is as high as one to four. There are commercial houses that must charge more than twice as much for the goods they sell than was paid for them, solely because of the high expense of selling.

The greatest problem that lies before the business world is of cutting down the charges between the producer and the consumer. In spite of the outcry against middlemen, we perceive no inclination on the part of producers who market their material direct to give the consumers the benefit of their economies, though it has been noted that many trusts which do this have extreme difficulty in raising prices. Where farmers have adopted selling associations, the consumer benefits little or nothing, the producer absorbing the economies. Yet, as these co-operative institutions multiply, competition may bring prices down.

Business methods are bettering daily. There is a tremendous striving toward higher efficiency, economy, standardization. These improvements may begin to show shortly in bringing about a fair proportion between producing and marketing costs.

WATCH PREMIUM.

The Blade watch award for the month of January goes to the person who sent in list of 134 names, and he will receive his prize at an early date.

THE FARM TOO BIG.

There is a farmer in Kansas who owns more than 20,000 acres which he devotes almost entirely to wheat. In 1909 he just made expenses. Last year, he lost money. He thinks now that conditions are ripe for a great season in wheat and he expects to "make a killing."

There are 50,000 farms in this country which contain more than 1,000 acres each. Probably not more than a tenth of them are real money-makers. Many are mere estates of men who have made their money elsewhere. Some are conducted on the tenant system, more destructive than fire and sword in rendering farmland valueless.

The man who runs a 20,000-acre farm is a speculator. He but plays a game with rain, snow and wind. The wise farmer is he who cultivates a small acreage, wisely, carefully and with watchfulness. Agriculture with him is no gamble, but a certainty.

THE HOBOES' MISTAKE.

The trend of a fairly popular form of political thought has not been lost upon those waifs and strays who are designated as tramps and hoboes. They have read with profit the newspapers that make them out very superior persons who are robbed of their rights. They have found comfort and inspiration in those magazines which credit them with all the intelligence and graces and virtues of human beings who work for their living, though prejudiced against soap.

In their convention at Cincinnati, the hoboes after shrewdly drawing the company of the unwilling unemployed drafted a set of resolutions in the usual rhetoric of the day, demanding pensions for themselves and a division of the revenue from import duties for the wage-earners—a very kindly and unselfish act, we think, and indicating that the hoboes are not ungrateful to those who feed them.

We can't but speculate, however, upon what treatment tramps would receive in a state conducted by those whose sympathy they appeal to and whose language they caricature. Tramps are the rankest of individuals. They conform to nothing except their own desires and vices. In that Altruria to which they are seen to look forward so longingly their true quality would stand forth as an ash can stands forth on a clean avenue. It would be no place for them and if they were wise they would fight its advance at every step.

THE AMERICAN STOCK.

The native American stock is at its purest in West Virginia—with Kentucky, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, Maine and Ohio following in their order.

The census returns put to flight the alarmist report occasionally set going that the stock which explored the wilderness, beat the paths, fought the aborigines and hewed the forests into cabin logs, is becoming overwhelmed by the human flood from southern Europe. For it is shown that in only 13 states are foreigners in the majority and in only three do they represent two-thirds of the population. It is a virile type still.

NO PROSPECT FOR CURRENCY.

Shall the house legislate against the "money trust" without first trying to find out if there is a trust and of what it is composed? Shall the house first investigate the rumor and charges in respect to the "money trust?" Shall the house do nothing at all, letting well enough alone?

These are the three questions which disturb and divide the Democratic majority of the house of representatives. Mr. Underwood is for legislation. Mr. Henry, of Texas, is for the inquiry. Mr. Littleton, of New York, would have the subject avoided as one would avoid skating on October ice.

Mr. Underwood is patriot enough to desire that the country gain a more stable basis of currency. But he is not patriot enough to vote for the measure of the monetary commission, for that commission has a Republican origin. Mr. Henry represents the Bryan view, which is for an investigation that will go over the same ground as that covered by the monetary commission, but which will give the Democrats all the glory. Mr. Littleton would appear to represent either that part of finance and business which is well content with present conditions or else desires the passage of the Republican bill.

The situation being what it is, the nation had best make up its mind that there will be no currency reform until after the presidential election and our representatives at Washington can see through other than political spectacles.

SLEEP.

The doctor folk would change the instruction "early to bed and early to rise," to "early to bed and late to rise." They've been studying sleep from the physiological, the chemical and biological points of view and they find that of the many sacrifices made to the pursuit of happiness the most unhappy results come from the sacrifice of sleep.

The Medical Record says: "We are apt to call Towser and Tabby lazy animals, but no physiologist doubts that they live more hygienically in respect to sleep than do their human masters or mistresses." It is declared that in the cities "well-to-do multitudes live and die without experience of the pure delight of unadulterated muscle fatigue and of the sudden and deep sleep that normally follows a day of purely muscular work."

The campaign for gymnasiums, the preaching about exercise and athletics, the annual summer vacation rush, the vast literature about the Simple Life, even the Back-to-the-Soil movement, may all have their true source in that silent crying of the human body for normal living—a feeling of perfect fitness associated with intense wakefulness, muscular weariness in company with the desire for sleep.

A FAIR JUDGE OF MEN.

Mr. Bryan was talking about the influence of Mr. Roosevelt in the national campaign.

"But," spoke up a friend, "suppose he keeps still?"

"That he would find difficult to do. He is not disposed to avoid a fight."

It has been Mr. Bryan's ill-fortune to have a campaign prolonged beyond the period where he loomed as a political Messiah. In another bout, he selected an issue after it was dead and gone and trotted off to the graveyard months since. The last time at bat was equally as discomfiting to a patriot burning to reverse the order of the universe.

Yet in spite of the fact that Mr. Bryan is a poor judge at picking a workable set of issues and principles, he is an excellent judge of men. No one will ever dispute the declaration that Mr. Roosevelt would have difficulty keeping still this year.

For which disability heaven be praised.

A western woman frightened a burglar out of her house by blowing up a paper bag and bursting it. One of the most refreshing instances of presence of mind on record.

Princess Patricia says she wants to come back. That is sweet of her, considering the fact that our photographers might have treated her better.

There is no harmony. The Houston Post, which preaches Democracy as a glory-be religion, says that Champ Clark's "vertebrarium is wobbly."

"Get together!" says a Democratic newspaper. And Heaven have mercy on the man who is underneath.

Crime goes in waves ,say the criminologists. Probably the devil making a swing around the circle.

Nearly everybody has quit worrying about how to pronounce Senator La Follette's name.

There are not many men who would like to see their mother in a hobble skirt.

Colonel Watterson has a fascinating way of calling a man a liar.

SNAKES IN PLASTER

Poisonous and Non-Poisonous Kinds Pictured in Their Swamp.

New York Sun.

In a small part of a South Carolina swamp represented on the second floor of the American Museum of Natural History is included a snake group among the logs, vines and water hyacinths. The group shows side by side poisonous snakes, the water moccasin, and the non-poisonous, the brown water snake.

An example of the deadly moccasin water snake of the south is made from a wax cast by James C. Bell, with color work by Frederick H. Stoll. It is extremely lifelike ad realistic, quite enough to give the visitor an acquaintance with the species.

Negro Banks Increasing.

Nashville Tennesseean.

Negro banks in the United States are increasing at a rapid rate. Altogether there are now fifty-seven negro savings institutions in this country. Tennessee has four, Alabama seven, Georgia four, Mississippi eleven. Virginia eleven, Texas six. North Carolina six, Florida, South Carolina and Maryland one each, Oklahoma two.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have one negro bank each and Illinois has two, these being the only four in the North.

Deposits in negro banks aggregate $5,200,000, and their capital stock is $1,600,000.

The first negro bank was organized at Richmond, Va., in 1888, and the second at Birmingham in 1890.

Night and Day Farming.

Los Angeles Times.

Farming at night is the innovation just introduced by E. W. Fowler, who lives twelve miles west of Lodi, Cal. Fowler has two crews of six men each and has been ploughing night and day.

Immense searchlights are attached to the ploughs and the laborers declare that they can see at night almost as well as during the day. An incongruous feature of the work is that when the night crew is eating breakfast at six o'clock at night the day shift is eating supper from the same table. Fowler is planting 2,000 acres of barley and has resorted to the novel scheme of working twenty-four hours a day in order that he may get the grain in before the heavy rains.

Sunday School

THE BOY PROBLEM

International Sunday School Lesson for February 11 Is "The Boy Jesus in the Temple." Luke 2:40-52.

By William T. Ellis.

The wise men who keep an eye upon tomorrow are disturbed by certain ominous signs for the future of Christian sentiment. The big fact has suddenly been borne into the consciousness of a multitude of persons that children nowadays do not go to church. The average congregation, especially in the city, is of adults. The old condition, when family pews were literally filled with families, is now uncommon. So aroused have the British leaders of the church become over this condition that, following the modern fashion of forming a society for everything they have organized a "League of Worshiping Children."

There is reason for alarm. If the children of today are not reared in the habit of church-going, it is reasonably certain that they will not cultivate it in maturity. Even the Sunday school is no substitute for the religious training of the church and the home. If a family must make a choice for its children between attending church and attending Sunday school, they should without hesitation choose the church. It concerns the state, as well as the church, that the oncoming generation should not miss the depth and breadth and height of intellectual and spiritual vision which regular church attendance does most to cultivate.

The Training of a Boy.

The first appearance of Jesus after the flight into Egypt, is this one when he is seen in the temple; which the Sunday school are to study and which is the basis of this lesson. After the presentation in the temple of the six weeks' old infant, which was considered last Sunday, there came the warning of the impending massacre of the innocents by Herod. The infant population of the little town of Bethlehem—perhaps a score of children in all—fell victim to the hate of a jealous monarch. They were the first of the long train of martyrs to the name and cause of Jesus. Joseph, warned in a dream of the cruel designs, took the young child and Mary, his mother, and went into Egypt until the death of Herod.

The gifts of the Wise-men afforded the carpenter, Joseph, means for this unexpected journey, and for maintenance of his family while he should be away from his workshop. The length of the sojourn was perhaps only a few months. Preachers and painters have loved to dwell upon the significance of the return of Israel's second Representative and Deliverer to the land from which the first Deliverer had led his people. The Babe in the arms of his mother, sleeping at the feet of the Sphinx, is a familiar picture, and a striking sympolism.

Back to Nazareth.

Then came the Nazareth years, for Joseph returned not to Bethlehem but to his own home and shop and trade. The town of the birth of Jesus has fewer associations with his early years than this beautiful city, or large town, in a cup-like valley amid the hills of Galilee, about midway between the Mediterranean and the Lake of Galilee, a short distance above the rounded dome of Mount Tabor. All about it are hills, and one has no difficulty in understanding the story of the Precipitation, after looking upon the scene. The natural beauty of the situation is unusual. The hillsides are full of limestone caves, and I have a photograph which I took of Nazareth from the interior of one of these. I had gone into it wondering whether the Boy who played in the hills of Nazareth had, chance from this very cave, looked out upon his home and his people, and thought the "long, long thoughts" of youth.

The hills are the same as those which Jesus knew. The fountain in the center of the town, to which Mary used to go with the other village maidens to draw the day's supply of water, is still flowing, though now the spring itself is covered with a church. Boys still play upon the streets and as I watched them at a game of marbles (different from the game we know, but played with all the enthusiasm of boys everywhere), I seemed to see again another olive-skinned, black-eyed lad playing in these same streets. The women still carry water as of old, though the Standard Oil can is in many places taking the place of the jar.

The Workshop Playroom.

The Boy, who is the hero of this tale, and whose life story 25 millions of Sunday school members are studying today, knew nothing about a modern playground, but perhaps he more favored than modern children with their elaborate apparatus for play, in that he had for a playground the workshop of his father. All thinking is in the light of experience, and most of us conceive of the immortal Nazareth carpenter shop in the terms of the carpenter shop of today, with benches and modern tools. There are such now to be found in Nazareth for Nazareth is largely modernized with many great churches and schools and monastaries, all in memory of the Boy.

When in Nazareth, I found a carpenter shop of the old style, wherein workmen sat on the floor, and using both hands and feet, made agricultural implements. Doubtless, the carpenter Joseph did not build tables and chairs and window frames and doors. His work was largely upon ploughs—which were little more than an iron-shod bit of timber—and upon yokes and spade handles. The Carpenter who made his living out of an agricultural population knew full well what it meant when he said, "My yoke is easy."

The chips on the floor of Joseph's carpenter shop were the first toys of the boy Jesus. Work was the natural atmosphere of his life. He grew up accustomed to help in all possible ways about the workshop which provided the family income. That the modern son of prosperous parents is not learning to work with his hands, and is not under obligation to do any regular tasks is one of the lamentable defects in our modern scheme of life.

The Carpenter.

This is the only lesson upon the training in Nazareth that we shall have, and we cannot forego musing upon the Carpenter. Every person who has meditated upon the life or Jesus has pointed out that it was not as a king, or as a philosopher or as a soldier that Jesus came, but as a member of the great army of the common people; a workingman. Mr. Robert E. Speer is fond of quoting an Old English poem, the soliloquy of a carpenter:

"'Isn't this Joseph's Son?' Aye, it is He,
'Joseph, the carpenter'—same trade as me!
I thought as I'd find it, I knew it was here,
But my sight's getting queer.
"I don't know right where as His shed might ha' stood,
But often as I've been a-planing my wood,
I've took off my hat just with thinking of He
At the same work as me.
"He warn't that set up that He couldn't stoop down
And work in the country for folks in the town,
And I'll warrant He felt a bit pride, like I've done,
At a good job done.
"I thinks of as how not the parson hissen,
As is teacher and father and shepherd of men,
Not he knows as much of the Lord in that shed,
Where He earned His own bread."

The Boy at Church.

All that the country boy's first visit to the city means to a youngster nowadays, and far more, the journey to Jerusalem which the boy Jesus made in this twelfth year meant to him. It was a great event not only because of the new experiences involved, and because the adventure of it all, but also because he had become a "son of the law," and obliged to join with his parents and neighbors in the yearly pilgrimage to the Passover feast. This was the great social and religious event of the year. Groups of friends and neighbors set out at the same time for the journey. It was all simple and primitive, and so different from our modern travel that we scarcely can understand it. Now that railways are threading Palestine and the old ways are departing, it will be more difficult than ever to visualize this company of peasants tramping songfully over the hills, most of them afoot, a few on donkeys and all impeded with very little luggage. Their own simple wants, and the hospitality of the time, made travel a matter of no great expense or difficulty.

We can imagine the boy Jesus straying from the caravan; watching the darting lizards; admiring the lustrous, velvety black of the native flower which is today called Aaron's Rod; studying the clumps and hedges of cactus; watching with wide-eyed interest the slinking jackal, and enjoying the new faces and interests of every wayside halt. While the grown folk gathered about the daily fire and exchanged news, he listened in wide-eared silence. His sweet voice joined with enthusiasm in the chanting of the appropriate Psalms of Ascent, as they drew near the Holy City.

No eyes looked more eagerly and wonderingly upon the great temple as they saw it glistening in the sunlight, and as they entered the borders of its courts, than this unnoticed boy to whom it meant his Father's house. In all of his world there was nothing to compare with the magnificent temple or with this vast concourse of worshiping people.

The temple of Jesus' time was more like the Mohammedan mosque, or oriental temple, than like the modern church. It was not one closed building, with worship at stated intervals. In its great courts trading was carried on, in order to meet the needs of the pilgrims, just as today one buys Mecca beads in the courts of the Mosque of St. Sophia. This was the school of the Rabbis and the lodging of the priests as well as the place of worship.

"Boy Lost."

None of the two million or more persons at this Passover feast understood how fascinating to this boy was the great temple. He cared more for it than for the meetings with relatives and the gossip about the daily meal. All the interests of his life concentrated upon this great center of his nation's worship. A trusted boy, he was permitted to range widely by his family; so when the homeward journey was begun he was not at first missed. The distressed family later returned and found him in the temple, whereupon the agitated mother reproved the boy, only to hear the amazing reply, which even her ears could not comprehend, "Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house?"

That is a tragic hour, when a child realizes a higher responsibility than his responsibility to his parents. It is a sacred hour also, and one not to be hastened or postponed, for it means, though parents do not always so understand it, that the child has become a man. Jesus in truth became on that visit a "son of the law." Thenceforth, the will of the Father for his life took more definite form. How far into the future did those lustrous, wondering eyes peer ?

A Boy's Great Question.

Familiar pictures represent the boy Jesus as teaching in the temple—a sort of "boy wonder" laying down the law to his elders. I suppose in this some folk find their warrant for those insufferable prigs, "the boy preachers." The picture is not supported by the text. The attitude of Jesus was one perfectly correct for a respectful, interested, inquiring boy.

"They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions." He was properly deferential to his elders. He frankly wanted to know many things and so availed himself of the privilege of asking questions, which belonged to everybody in that time and place. How full of inquiries is every boy's mind; and especially this one! The mind of Jesus must have lusted to know more about his nation, about the expected Messiah, and about the coming kingdom, as laid down in the law. His own understanding, and the answers he made to the questions which these interested theologians put to him, astonished everybody.

Greatest of all the wonders in this story is that, knowing all he knew, conscious to some degree at least of his unique mission and of his peculiar relation to the Father, and of the fact that he was not understood by those close to him in the flesh, he nevertheless "went down with them and came to Nazareth and he was subject unto them." This wondrful self-subordination may be dimly glimpsed by the great company of first-rate workers who are subject to second-rate superior officers. Thus early, Jesus emptied himself and made himself of no reputation, all that he might attain the fullest identity with the normal life of mankind.

Chaplains for French Navy.

London Globe.

It will be news to most persons that the French navy have no chaplains afloat, although a moment's consideration would bring to remembrance the fact of the complete divorce between church and state in France. The subject is brought prominently into notice by a petition signed by a great number of the mothers or widows of the sailors who were victims of the accident on the Gloire or the Liberte. The petitioners are to be found in the Midi, Brittany, Var, and Finisterre, and they pray the senate for the reappointment of chaplains on the warships.

Varieties

Nova Scotia coal mines employ 1[illegible] 000 persons.

In London and its suburbs there are 12,000 dairies.

The ocean liner, the Olympic, has 29 steam boilers.

The life of a steel rail on a main railroad is 12 years.

Japan's new central railroad is [illegible] miles long and has cost $17,500,[illegible]

A 50 mile telephone cable will soon connect England and Belgium.

The world's biggest apple orchard is in Kansas. It contains 64,000 trees.

If blindfolded, it is said, no man is able to stand five minutes without moving.

The United States spends every year $11,500,000 for education in [illegible] alone.

An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

In Ireland the mortality from tuberculosis has steadily declined since the year 1908.

Prussia is a very small country, but it has a forest which contains 7,000,000 acres.

Esperanto has been officially recognized as a language by the United States patent office.

Telephone service between England and Switzerland has been established over two routes.

The English author who is most read in Russia next to Shakespeare is Jerome K. Jerome.

A method of planting eyelashes and eyebrows has been developed by a French surgeon.

In Russia last year 2,252 religious books were published, the editions aggregating 3,693,399.

Paris is now in direct telephone communication with Madrid, 1,[illegible] miles away.

Ten sailing vessels, each a century or more old, still are in service in Denmark's merchant marine.

In Eastern Turkestan sheep are used as common beasts of burden. They are said to be excellent carriers.

A recent discovery in Ireland indicates the presence of a large area rich in copper, sulphur and arsenic.

The manufacture of cement has attained eighth rank for value among the industries of the United States.

The world's largest bird of prey is the bearded vulture. From tip to tip of wing it measures nine or ten feet.

Intoxicating liquors have been made from the sap of the birch, the willow, the poplar and the sycamore.

The women suffragists of Dusseldorf now insist on compulsory military service for women as well as for men.

The value of the total mineral output of Alaska in 1911 is estimated at $20,370,000, compared with $16,883,673 in 1910.

Flour, when compressed will keep for an almost indefinite time. Its bulk is decreased by the process one-th[illegible]

A sash lock makes an effective substitute for a bolt on a door if the door and casing are flush with each other.

If a little chalk be rubbed on a file before filing steel it will prevent chips sticking to the file to scratch the work.

On an average the Scotch are the tallest men in great Britain, the Irish next, the English third and the Welsh last.

Northern European forests consist almost entirely of white and pine, of which nearly 70 per cent is white.

An ingenious German baker utilizes a windmill to mix and knead his bread as well as to grind his grain into flour.

Eighty-four per cent of Porto Rico's trade during the financial year ended June 30, 1911, was with the United States.

To promote productive industries in Manchuria Japan has established a high school of technology at Port Arthur.

Japan's newest battleship also has become the speediest by the installation of American turbine engines and propellers.

The greatest ocean depth officially recorded is at Nero Deep, in the North Pacific, 5,269 fathoms, a fathom being six feet.

The whales caught last year in the north Pacific were the fattest ever known. The blubber lay 15 inches deep.

Iron has been smelted in Sweden for more than 2,000 years, and some of the ancient furnaces still are in existence.

"Pound parties" are the fashion in the Chicago open air schools, wherever the class, on the average, gains a pound in weight.

A delegation of women is about to begin a campaign at Albany, N. Y., for a law making fire drills compulsory in all factories.

A great part of Italy's trade with Turkey consisted in selling cotton goods which were imitations of American marks and brands.

A bee's wings are said to beat the air at the rate of 190 strokes a second while the insect can travel a distance of 30 miles an hour.

Magnesium is the principal ingredient in a new alloy brought out in France that weighs about two-thirds as much as cast aluminum.

Dust collected from numerous vacuum cleaners has proved to be valuable fertilizer, and its sale has become a regular business in Paris.

Photographically to measure and record the vibrations of a machine building is the purpose of a simple apparatus invented in England.

During the year 1910-1911 28,000 new motor cars were registered in the United Kingdom, of which 18,000 were of British manufacture.

It is asserted that of 680 young women taking a domestic science course at the Kansas State Agricultural colleeeeg, 210 are engaged to be married.

Tests have shown that the air in the crowded sleeping quarters of modern warships is poorer than in barracks or average residence ashore.

The coroner's report shows 2,[illegible] deaths from violence last year in New York city. They occurred chiefly in localities where the population is congested.

New Zealand's postal revenue is larger in proportion to population than that of any other country. It exceeded $5,000,000 last year, or $5 for every inhabitant.

A new British ship, the Hildebrand, has been built in such a way that mosquitoes can not get inside through the portholes, ventilators, or doors. It will play to Brazil.

This ... Just For You ... $5 ... Sample and Fr[illegible] Outf[illegible] ... ECONOMY ... Truss ... AS[illegible] ... FIT ... MAR ... BE ... CI ... LA

This $25 Suit Yours

Send No Money

Just For You

Be sure and get our free attractive sales representative's outfit — and sample suit for yourself, with everything in it — at once.

Be swell dressed and make *big money* every day showing our magnificent line of men's suits and overcoat samples, either in your spare time or all your time.

You don't need either capital or experience. We trust you absolutely, putting you in a big paying business with our money, help you get customers and stand right back of you in every way.

Orders come easy — and lots of 'em — for our swell dressed sales representatives. You can make

$5 to $6 per Day-Easy

Hundreds of our representatives are—so can you. We make you special inside wholesale prices so that you can beat the the world on price—your friends will be mighty well pleased at the chance to order, through you, our perfectly tailored, classy suits, pants or overcoats at the specially low prices you make for these swell clothes.

Sample Suit and Free Outfit!

Style, fit, workmanship and material fully guaranteed. Don't send us a single penny—just send us a hurry up postal card and get in on this good thing—quick. There is still exclusive territory in your locality for one man — better be the lucky fellow. Don't miss this chance to get a swell suit, free, and make big money. Get busy today and we will send you big *free* sales representative's sample suit offer, latest fashion color plates and full particulars the same day **we get your card**—*everything prepaid.*

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Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—**Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it**—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 4000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

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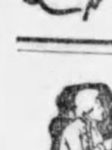

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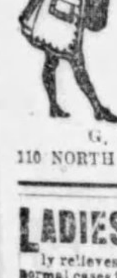

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PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

TAFT WANTS DEEP INQUIRY INTO PRICES

President in Message Asks for International Conference on the Cost of Living.

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Taft in a message to congress today urged an international inquiry into the high cost of living. The President asked authority to invite the nations of the world to a conference in this city or elsewhere to make plans for the investigation of the "high prices that have so distressed the people of the world."

Mr. Taft also urged the appointment of a federal commission to make "searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations."

"For some years past," said the President, "the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies.

As to Commission.

"There is no doubt but that a commission could be appointed of such unprejudiced and impartial persons, experts in investigation of economic facts, that a great deal of very valuable light could be shed upon the reason for the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world, and information given upon which action might be taken to reduce the cost of living.

"Those who have conducted investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost if not quite general throughout the world; but they are baffled in the attempt to trace the causes by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons. This is because, in spite of the number of investigations already made, we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods."

As to Labor.

As to the commission on industrial relations, the President said:

"There should be an inquiry by the federal government into the general conditions of labor in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that some of the remedies will lie with the separate states, or even entirely outside the sphere of governmental activity, in the hands of private individuals and of voluntary agencies. One legitimate object of such an official investigation and report is to enlighten and inform public opinion, which itself will often induce or compel the reform of unjust conditions or the abatement of unreasonable demands.

"Unquestionably the time is now ripe for a searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations which shall be official, authoritative, balanced and well grounded, such as only the federal government can successfully undertake. The present widespread interest in the subject makes this an opportune time for an investigation which in any event cannot long be postponed. It should be nonpartisan, comprehensive, thorough, patient and courageous."

SECOND MESSAGE DEALS WITH ALASKAN QUESTION

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Taft today sent to Congress his promised message on Alaska and the public domain in general. In urging the construction of a government railroad, a commission form of government and other needed legislation for the faraway territory, President Taft declared there was nothing in the history of the United States which afforded such just reason for criticism as the failure of the federal government to extend the benefit of its fostering care to Alaska.

"I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise," said the President, "but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which it can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory."

Railroad Unlikely.

President Taft said there was little likelihood that the Morgan-Guggenheim interests would open up a railroad under the present conditions in Alaska.

The President would have a commission form of government for Alaska, one-half of the commission to be elected and the other half appointed by the President.

A leasing system was proposed by the President for government coal and phosphate lands in Alaska, as well as in the United States.

The reclamation laws of the United States should be modified, in the opinion of the President, so that a homesteader might be granted a patent at the end of five years of cultivation and three years of occupation. The President also would relieve homesteaders from the requirement of occupation at a time when the condition of the land would make it burdensome and difficult.

Water Power Sites.

Following a suggestion of Secretary of the Interior Fisher, President Taft declared in his message that the control of the waterpower sites should remain in the national government rather than be turned over to the states. He would have the sites disposed of by direct lease from government, the rental to be used in the improvement of the stream and for the benefit of thee local community where the powersite was located. The President would give to the states the right to regulate the rates at which the converted power was sold. The proper disposition of water power sites has been one of the most serious subjects discussed by conservationists, President Taft believes that the leasing system he now suggests is the best solution of the problem; that it would mean honesty of administration and the prevention of abuses which a monopoly of absolute ownership in private persons or companies would make possible.

A REMARKABLE OFFER ON INCUBATORS

The reliable Wisconsin Incubator Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, is making a very remarkable offer on Incubators and Brooders. They will ship you their finest 125 egg California Redwood Incubator and 125 chick brooder for only $10.00 and pay the freight on both machines if you live anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Their machines come all set up with full equipment ready to run, and you are given the privilege of returning them any time within 30 days if you are not pleased. Wisconsin Incubators have the most improved hot water heating system, Thermostat Regulator, Copper Tanks and three walls with dead air space.

Both Incubators and Brooders are guaranteed for 5 years. These machines have won honors in hatching contests and many thousands are in use. It will pay anyone thinking of buying an incubator to write for the new Wisconsin catalog. You will find their advertisement on page 8.

HOME RULE HOPE FADES

Tory Propaganda Gains in Strength, While Liberals Grow Indifferent.

London, Jan. 31.—Bonar Law, by his opening speech of the winter campaign, has inspired the Unionist party to a high degree. Correspondingly a feeling of despondency pervades the Irish Nationalists, who fear that the prospects of seeing home rule accomplished in the early future, which seemed so bright a few months ago, are gradually slipping away before their eyes.

The truth is, the government's home rule boom has fallen entirely flat, and while the Tories are daily holding enormous demonstrations throughout England, the Liberals are making no attempt to counteract the Tory propaganda.

Those in the inner councils of the Nationalist party understand that John Redmond, Joseph Devlin and John Dillon have been made sufficiently acquainted with the general nature of the government's home rule bill, and that it is only a mild measure, entirely unlike the comprehensive bill, granting full self-government in local affairs, which the Nationalists had been led to expect.

Irish Leaders Keep Mum.

Great significance is attached to the complete silence of Messrs. Redmond, Devlin, and Dillon during the present month. Their followers think they should be addressing meetings almost daily and replying to the Tory attacks. None of the three has spoken for months. Redmond had a slight accident and a prolonged convalescence; Devlin seized the excuse of a throat attack to visit the Riviera, while Dillon maintains absolute silence and broke an engagement last week to speak at Donegal.

These indications of the leaders' dissatisfaction with the Liberal cabinet's plans have caused great trepidation among the rank and file of the Nationalist wirepullers, who are furious at Winston Churchill for pursuing his determination to address a meeting in Belfast. They argue that the move is a great tactical mistake and has given a magnificent advertisement to the Ulster Orangemen's opposition to home rule, which otherwise could not be obtained.

No Enthusiasm Over Home Rule.

Throughout England there is a significant lack of enthusiasm on the Irish question. Those cabinet ministers who have recently spoken in public have devoted all their time to an endeavor to popularize the insurance bill, while their references to home rule have been perfunctory.

Winston Churchill inaugurated in October a propagandist body, called the Home Rule Council, to organize meetings throughout England, but there is no demand from the local Liberal organizations for speakers. The politicians who are closely in touch with the Irish question fear that the new home rule bill will be so slight that it will be repudiated by the Dublin convention, held after its introduction, in the same way as was Birrell's Irish Council's bill. Mr. Asquith, the foreign secretary, and Earl Grey, have never sympathized with home rule on Parnell's lines, and bitterly resent the present position, in which the government is entirely dependent on Irish votes.

Even the dust of charcoal is saved as fuel in Japan. It is carefully preserved and mixed with chaff and chopped straw. It is then moistened into a paste, rolled into balls about the size of an apple and sold in this shape to consumers.

Rail King Has No More to Do

EDWIN HAWLEY.

EDWIN HAWLEY DEAD

Great Railroad Developer and Leader Follows the Trail of Harriman.

New York, Feb. 1.—Edwin Hawley, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, and one of the leading railroad magnates in this country, died at his home here today after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Hawley had been a sufferer from nervous indigestion for some time, and for the last few weeks had been confined to his house at 19 East 60th street. Frequent reports that his condition was serious were denied and only yesterday Mr. Hawley said that he hoped to be down town within a week or so. His death came at 4 o'clock this morning.

Among the companies of which Mr. Hawley was a director were the Colorado & Southern Railway, Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway, the Minneapolis & St. Louis the Iowa Central and the Hocking Valley Railroad.

Early in the winter Mr. Hawley had an attack of grip and returned to work before he had sufficiently recovered. As a result he suffered a relapse and his physician told him that he would have to take a long rest. Since then Mr. Hawley has been confined to the house, and recently he began to suffer from indigestion. Early this morning Mr. Hawley was seized with heart failure, and death soon followed.

MORGAN IS HELPING LABOR

Serves in Movement to Investigate Bad Conditions.

Washington, Feb. 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan is treasurer of the fund with which John A. Fitch, a Pittsburg sociologist, has been investigating labor conditions and alleged injustices of employment in the steel mills at Pittsburg. This fact was developed today when Mr. Fitch continued his testimony before the Stanley investigating committee.

"Who are the officers of the association for which you have acted?" Chairman Stanley asked.

"J. Pierpont Morgan is the treasurer," was the answer.

GRANDMOTHER AT 36.

Portland, Mich., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Hattie E. Ames claims the distinction of being the youngest grandmother in Michigan, and as proof points to the newly born daughter of Adelbert Ames. Mrs. Ames is 36 years of age.

Mrs. Ames was 15 years old when she was married. Mrs. Nelson Atwell, mother of Mrs. Ames, is now a great-grandmother at the age of 55 years.

MORGAN AIDS LONDON Y. M. C. A.

Promises Last of $50,000 of Half Million Needed.

London, Feb. 2.—The Young Men's Christian Association here has received a cablegram from Lord Kinniard at Cairo, stating that J. Pierpont Morgan has promised to give the last $50,000 necessary to complete the total of $500,000, which it was expected to collect during the 12 days' campaign last month.

THE CARELESS GROCER

Blundered, and Great Good Came of It

A careless grocer left the wrong package at a Michigan home one day and thereby brought a great blessing to the household.

"Two years ago I was a sufferer from stomach trouble, so acute that the effort to digest ordinary food gave me great pain, and brought on a condition of such extreme nervousness that I could not be left alone. I thought I should certainly become insane. I was so reduced in flesh that I was little better than a living skeleton. The doctors failed to give me relief and I despaired of recovery.

"One day our groceryman left a package of Grape-Nuts food by mistake, so I tried some for dinner. I was surprised to find that it satisfied my appetite and gave me no distress whatever. The next meal I ate of it again, and to be brief, I have lived for the past year almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. It has proved to be a most healthful and appetizing food, perfectly adapted to the requirements of my system.

"Grape-Nuts is not only easily digested and assimilated, but I find that since I have been using it I am able to eat anything else my appetite fancies, without trouble from indigestion. The stomach trouble and nervousness have left me. I have regained my plumpness, and my views of life are no longer despondent and gloomy.

"Other members of my family, especially my husband (whose old enemy, the 'heart-burn,' has been vanquished) have also derived great benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts food and we think no morning meal complete without it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

COL. ROOSEVELT WOULD ACCEPT

Would Be "Shirking Plain Duty" by Refusing, He Says in Letter.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has made his course clear in letters to West Virginians regarding his presidential aspirations.

"I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall never seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of any intrigue," he says in the letters, "but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task."

Roosevelt's Own Words.

No attack is made upon President Taft by Colonel Roosevelt. In fact, in one statement he is known to have called the latter's nomination "probable."

Colonel Roosevelt's own words are:

"If I should consult my own pleasure and interest, I should most emphatically and immediately announce that under no circumstances would I run. If, as I deem probable, Mr. Taft is nominated and my name continues to be mentioned, my opponents will all say that I secretly or openly strove for the nomination, and was defeated.

"If Mr. La Follette is nominated the same thing will be said.

"If the utterly unexpected happens and I am nominated I may very probably be defeated in which case I shall not only be asasiled, but be derided.

Would Not Shirk.

"If I won I should take office carrying a burden for which I am not responsible and facing conditions such as to make it almost impossible to achieve all that I would like to achieve, but I should be very severely condemned, probably, by a considerable majority of the people for failure to accomplish what it would probably be beyond the power of any human being to accomplish.

"If at this particular crisis with the particular problems ahead of us at this particular time the people feel that I am the one man in sight to do the job, then I should regard myself as shirking a plain duty if I refused to do it."

DRINK CAUSES INSANITY

Alienist Declares Intoxication a Disease, Not Vice, Despite Judicial View.

Cleveland, Jan. 31.—That insanity is on the increase, due largely to excessive use of alcoholic stimulents; that courts of justice do not correctly dispose of cases of this nature and that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice, are some of the statements contained in the biennial report for the period ended Nov. 15, 1911, compiled by Dr. Charles H. Clark, superintendent of the Cleveland State hospital and forwarded to the Ohio board of administration at Columbus last evening.

"The more I come in contact with alcoholic cases," said Dr. Clark, "the more I am convinced that they are sufferers from a disease and that restraining them from their liberty by locking them up in a hospital for the insane for an indefinite period is not the proper way to handle them. It savors too much of punishment along penal lines.

People More Enlightened.

"The gradual increase each year in the number of alcoholic cases treated in hospitals of this character, I believe, is due to the fact that the people are becoming more enlightened upon the subject and are awakening to the fact that alcoholism in any form, whether it is an acute or a chronic intoxication, is a mental disease and not a vice and as such should receive careful treatment.

"Strange to say the administrators of justice cannot be brought to admit that poisoning by alcohol is a mental derangement and they still hold an individual fully responsible for his acts committed while in a state of intoxication (mental derangement).

"All city hospitals should have a ward set apart for the care and treatment of acute alcoholics," Dr. Clark continued, "and these cases should immediately be transferred to the hospital by the police department, instead of being taken to the station houses or jails where they receive but little, if any, medical attention, and often die for lack of the proper diagnosis and medication."

Cities Increased 101 Percent.

Dr. Clark said insanity is keeping up with the increase in population and that the majority of cases of this nature came from the cities. He then volunteered the startling information that, from statistics that had come to his notice, it was thought that the increase in insanity cases in the state of Ohio during the last ten years, exclusive of the larger cities and towns, was 30 per cent. and that the ratio in cities had increased to 101 per cent. He stated that at the state hospital a remedy consisting of nine treatments a day hypodermically and by internal treatment had been used with some success.

"It really is pathetic," said the physisian, "how ambitious some of the patients are to overcome the liquor habit."

MAKES AN OLD ORCHARD PAY

Athens County Farmer Gets Good Results From Lectures.

An excellent illustration of how a little agricultural knowledge rightly applied will give results has just been brought to the notice of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. J. V. Stocklein, Athens county, owns a 15-acre apple orchard, 16 years old, from which he had received no return until last year.

The orchard is situated on hill ground. Land of like quality in Athens and adjoining counties can be bought for $10 to $20 per acre. Mr. Stocklein attended a lecture given on a special horticultural train that ran through his county, and heard about the proper care of fruit trees. He determined to put into practice some of the things he heard. He pruned, sprayed and mulched his trees, and in the fall of 1911 he harvested 4,000 bushels of fruit, principally Rome Beauty, Ben Davis and Baldwin.

He handled his crop in bushel crates, and with the addition of a storage plant of his own he placed himself in a position to realize top notch prices for his crop.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Jan. 29.—Senate — Senator Williams submitted a memorial from the Mississippi legislature exonerating Senator-elect Vardaman of the charges made by Senator Percy in debate. The afternoon was spent in the consideration of bills on the calendar. The Lorimer hearing was resumed with Senator Lorimer on the stand in his own defense. Senator Gallinger introduced a bill to strengthen the pure food and drug law. The judiciary committee will give a hearing to citizens of Delaware who are opposing the confirmation of United States Marshal Swain of that state. Hearings will be held this morning before the judiciary committee on the bills to prevent the admission into "dry" states of liquor shipped in interstate commerce.

House.—The house met at noon and resumed discussion of the iron and steel revision bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 210 to 109, 20 insurgent Republicans voting with the Democrats. The steel trust hearings were resumed with an inquiry into labor conditions at the steel plants. A resolution was introduced proposing an omnibus committee of seven to take up all proposed investigations, including the "money trust." The army and agricultural appropriation bills were reported from committee.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Senate.—Senator Borah's bill to create a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor was discussed without action. W. C. T. U. leaders before the committee on the judiciary urged favorable action on the bill prohibiting interstate shipments of liquor into "dry" states. Senator Lorimer concluded his testimony before the investigating committee. The steel bill was received from the house, and will be laid before the senate today. An effort will be made to instruct the committee to report it back within a stipulated time.

House.—The house met at noon, and District of Columbia legislation was considered. The pension appropriation bill, carrying $152,000,000, was reported, and the general debate upon it was begun.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Senate—The bill to create a children's bureau was debated four hours and passed by a vote of 54 to 20. The steel tariff bill was referred to the finance committee without instructions. Today Senator Lodge will endeavor to fix a day for voting on the general arbitration treaties. The Costa Rican naturalization treaty was favorably reported from the foreign relations committee. The appearance before the Lorimer committee of Detective Burns and his testimony precipitated a lively set-to between the detective and Judge Hanecy, Lorimer's attorney.

House—Democratic Leader Underwood announced that the sugar chemicals tariff schedules will be taken up next. Leaders of the W. C. T. U. appeared before the judiciary committee to urge a law to stop interstate tariff in alcoholic liquors. Representative Berger introduced a bill for government acquisition of the railroad, telephone, telegraph, and express properties.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—Senate—In session at 2 p. m. Senator Lodge's proposal to fix a date for a vote on the arbitration treaties was debated and action deferred until Monday.

House—Consideration of pension appropriation bill resumed. Diplomatic appropriation bill reported. Inquiry into Illinois Central strike directed by resolution introduced by Representative Berger. Elections committee heard contestant's for seats of Representative Legare, S. C., and Representative Batholdt, Mo. Chairman Henry of house rules committee announced he was determined to have a money trust investigation.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Senate—Not in session. Lorimer election investigation continued with Detective Bailey testifying. Coal operators urge before the interstate commerce committee an intertrade commission.

House—Pension appropriation bill up for passage. Steel trust investigating committee resumes hearings. President Taft's message recommending legislation for Alaska and public domain in general and urging international inquiry into the high cost of living, was read. Hearing of contest for Representative Bartholdt's seat was continued. Count Von Luetzow, of Austria, addressed the house on universal peace. Pension bill appropriation of $152,000,000 passed, 245 to 33.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Senate—Not in session. Final arguments heard on bribery charges in Senator Stephenson's election. Finance committee gave notice that only oral hearings would be considered in steel tariff hearings. Lorimer committee held night session to close all testimony.

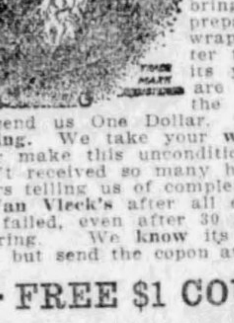
House—Considered general amendment to rules to permit discharge of committees from consideration of measures. Steel trust investigating committee heard testimony regarding labor conditions in mills. Rules amendment adopted by a vote of 150 to 100. Army appropriation bill, carrying about $80,000,000 and containing army reorganization legislation, taken up. Representative Henry introduced compromise resolution for "money trust" investigation. Fur seal treaty report. ed. Bill to give midshipmen, upon graduation, commission as ensign, favorably reported. Army appropriation bill debate continued over till Tuesday.

CRUEL PILES

Delay Often Means Surgery---Write Today for Dr. Van Vleck's Remedy Which Is Healing Thousands.

SENDS $1 PACKAGE TO TRY FREE

Since Dr. Van Vleck found his Genuine Relief (3-fold Absorption Method) many thousands have already been restored by it to health and comfort — Why not you? You know the risk of delay. We know what our great 3-fold Absorption Treatment is doing for sufferers all over the globe, then why not sign and mail our coupon NOW? Return mail will bring the Remedy, prepaid, in plain wrapper. Then after testing its merits yourself, if you are satisfied with the benefits received, send us One Dollar. If not **you pay nothing**. We take your **word**. We could never make this unconditional offer if we hadn't received so many hundreds of glad letters telling us of complete cures of Piles by **Van Vleck's** after all other treatments had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. We **know** its value, so don't wait, but send the copon at once.



FREE $1 COUPON

Good for $1 package of Dr. Van Vleck's **Complete 3-Fold Treatment** to be sent **Free on Approval, as explained** above, to

Name.................................

Address..............................

....

Mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., **WB 6, Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Return post will bring the $1 Package on Trial.

"There's Relief in Every Package."

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1035. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Rapid advancement. Every second week off duty with full pay. Short hours; no 'layoffs.' Work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass. Examinations everywhere, May 4th. Common education sufficient. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers stand excellent chance. Write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-32, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Adddress E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality, To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. Spare time to start. $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES, make supporters, $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W. 87, Chicago.

AGENTS.

150% PROFIT selling "Chemico" Dustless duster; easy money; sells in every house. Novelty Works, 424 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED watch or gold plated bracelet free, to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seed with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B 40, York Haven, Pa.

A SET of 20 college pennants for 25c; size of each 9 x 18½ in.; made in Japan, of paper. Yale Specialty Co., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—120 acres level, good land; 13 acres timber, good buildings; a bargain. Address L. Hall, 810 Cassopolis st., Elkhart, Ind.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp, Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photo of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 34, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

FORTUNE TOLD:—Past and future, love, marriage, business and all affairs of life carefully treated. Send birthdate and 6c in stamps. Prof. Millet, Box 725, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MARRY—Matrimonial journal with many rich ladies and gentlemen, over 500 names and addresses complete, both sex, all mailed sealed for 25. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

Western Gentleman desires to correspond with lady, object matrimony. Address Box 33, Toledo, O.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only **$3.00** for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State................................

SEES CINCH FOR TAFT

Secretary to President Says It's All Over.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the first authorized statement he has issued in connection with the Taft campaign, Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President, today predicted. President Taft would be nominated and elected. In the statement he said:

"President Taft's nomination in June is as certain as anything can be. I am confident that there will be comparatively little opposition to him in the national convention and when the nomination is made the Republicans of the country will rally to the party standard and win a great victory in November.

"I would not make this prediction did I not feel that my information from all parts of the country warrant me in doing so. It is easy to make big claims and try to deceive people, and I think that a man who does so without facts and figures to justify is guilty of deception.

Mr. Hilles goes on to review conditions in New York, Ohio and Indiana, claiming that President Taft has received endorsements in those states which indicate they will give their delegations to him in the convention.

"There has been lots of noise in Ohio," said Mr. Hilles, "but the substantial Republicans in every congressional district are determined that the President shall have the delegates and he will get them, too."

A moving picture company was taking pictures in New Rochelle, N. Y., when a can of gasoline set fire to a tailor's shop nearby. The actors who were performing before the camera were quicly neglected and the operators began to utilize the event which fortune had brought them. They took pictures of the fire.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

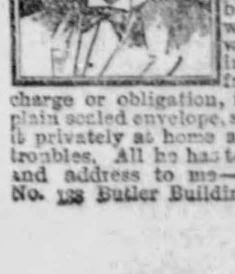
This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 13 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

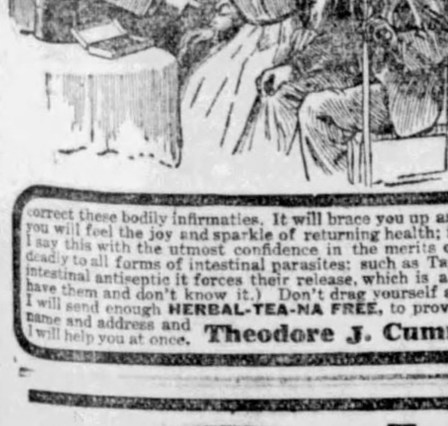
Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.



I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures, the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

FREE to the SICK



PROVEN TRIED AND TRUE REMEDY

For all Bowel, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Ailments

The grandest upbuilding, nerve vitalizing and disease banisher ever given to the people **Free.** The sick and ailing should take advantage of this liberal offer. **HERBAL-TEA-NA** the great intestinal antiseptic, is a sovereign remedy, composed of Pure and Rare Roots, Herbs, Barks, Leaves and Flowers, **NATURE'S REMEDY,** nature's cure, giving Health, Strength, Vigor and Vitality to all parts of the human body. **HERBAL-TEA-NA** is not an experiment, its use for sixteen years by thousands of grateful people, proves its great worth to the sick. **DO YOU HAVE** Stomach misery after eating? Pains in the bowels, belching, sour gas or greasy water? Sick headache or torpid liver, dizziness, and muddy complexion? Pimples and blotches on face and body? Pains in the back and over region of the bladder? To frequent desire to urinate, especially at night? Constipated bowels? Ailments peculiar to woman? If so, **HERBAL-TEA-NA** will positively correct these bodily infirmaties. It will brace you up as nothing else will; the very first dose you will feel better; you will feel the joy and sparkle of returning health; it will tone up your entire system and prolong your life. I say this with the utmost confidence in the merits of this remedy to do you good. **HERBAL-TEA-NA** is deadly to all forms of intestinal parasites: such as Tape Worm, Pin and Stomach Worms. Being a powerful intestinal antiseptic it forces their release, which is a great satisfaction to both mind and body. (Thousands have them and don't know it.) Don't drag yourself around half sick and fagged out when you can get relief. I will send enough **HERBAL-TEA-NA FREE,** to prove every claim I make. Don't send any money. Just your name and address and I will help you at once.

Theodore J. Cummings, Dept. C, Vandalia, Illinois.

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, **my home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. **Men cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women **know from experience** we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will **cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book **"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **mothers of DAUGHTERS,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, **also the book.** This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX S - - - NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

The Peace Page.

A Mother of Men

She was a mother of men. She was old and gray, a bent and shriveled wisp of a woman with faded eyes, but a mouth that would never grow too old to croon the childish melodies for childish ears, a mouth that had unkissed kisses still waiting for some little heart-hungry child, a laughing mouth.

She lived in a village in New Hampshire quite alone. The men who were her sons had gone out beyond the hills, had shaken the ties of the old hometown gratefully from their memories. She was a brave old woman. One by one they had come in, during the years, on quiet nights, to the homely supper table, steaming with the goodies her loving old fingers had prepared, and had flung aside the shovel or the hoe, had straightened their shoulders, and had said, "Mother, I'm going to leave the farm." She had smiled bravely at each one and had helped each in his turn to get ready to go.

Quietly, one by one, the plates on the table ceased to be so many. No one ever spoke about it. Each growing boy watched mother, wondering how the older brother could have left her with that funny little tearful look peering out of her eyes. But each one in his turn came in and cast aside his tools and said the magic words.

Finally there was only one left, the youngest. The two shining plates on the supper-table stared across at each other lonesomely, just as Mother and Sonny-Boy sometimes stared at each other and saw between the laughing eager faces of all those who had made that hour at the door of dark, a babel of merriment. The meals were very quiet now, though Mother strove pathetically to make them merry, playing her losing fight against the magic words.

Then one day they were said. And the last lad was gone. They were all manly men among men and the mother was proud of them. Wherever the far-flung lights of camps, hospitals and great enterprises blazed her boys would be found.

But sometimes the lonely little plate, winking and blinking by itself in the half-dark of twilight heard a sigh and saw two old, empty hands raised shakingly to shut out from tired old eyes the quiet room and the procession of the coming idle years.

It was a birthday with her once, Sonny-Boy's birthday. She made-believe that Sonny-Boy was there. She put flowers from the neglected garden on the table and two plates that winked and blinked at each other happily. She baked a pie that Sonny-Boy had loved the best. Then she sat down to face the empty chair opposite. The food lost its taste, and when she cut the pie tears were running down her face. She pushed aside the dishes and dropped her head on the table in the shelter of her old arms. She was quite alone.

Suddenly she raised her old face, marred by tears and infinitely sad, her eyes startled. She turned her head as though listening. She half rose. "Sonny-Boy," she begged piteously of space, holding out shaking hands toward the door. Her whole soul yearned in her eyes. Then she realized that he was not coming. "I think I shall die, I am so lonesome," she said dully. She heard again the noise that had deceived her and she went to the door. A happy voice called to her: "Mother; I'm going to call you that!" Two eager, girlish arms flew around her neck.

Another, dearer voice was saying, "Mother, here's a new daughter for you." And in the general excitement Sonny-Boy gathered both herself and the girl into his arms.

The girl was saying: "Benny told me that people called you 'a mother of men,' but I knew even brave women want one of their sons with them. So we've come home to stay, if you want us."

"It is a fine thing to be a mother of men," said the little old lady tremulously, "and I never thought much about wanting daughters, but I might have known that only a woman would think of that."

And she hugged them both close. The tears were still shining on her face, but she laughed, for she thought of three shiny, chatty plates, winking and blinking at each other on a table that was never going to be lonesome again.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Boller of Indiana—No doubt that you have some good recipes of your own, as well as those you have read in the Blade Why not send us some?

We all have our lonely hours, Lonesome of Michigan, but they should not be looked upon as punishments. They can be made to enrich our lives a hundredfold so that our influence will be a help and comfort to many people, instead of just to the one or two that we would like to help. Think cheerful thoughts and forget to be lonesome. The day will come when you will find the empty hours a treasure-house of strength and comfort to you.

Thank you for your contribution Mrs. Edna Magee. We will use it later.

Letters are not "welcomed to the waste-basket" until they have been read and enjoyed. Wild Bill of West Virginia, and we want all to feel that no letter is neglected. They are all good, but we haven't the space to publish as many as we wish.

"I love to hear from people who live on the farm, where I think life is the happiest," writes an Old Friend From Nebraska. She wants to hear more from Just a Happy Girl.

Thank you for your encouragement in the making of this page. Mrs. Ray Milison. A letter like yours puts new heart into us.

Many writers make mistakes in their picturing of life, Hawthorne of Tennessee, but they attempt to depict life as they see it and we must give them credit for their honesty, at least. That their views are often distorted does not detract from the honesty of their attempt. Their books reflect themselves and give us different view points on life. And perhaps all communities are not so charitable as the one in which you live would seem to be.

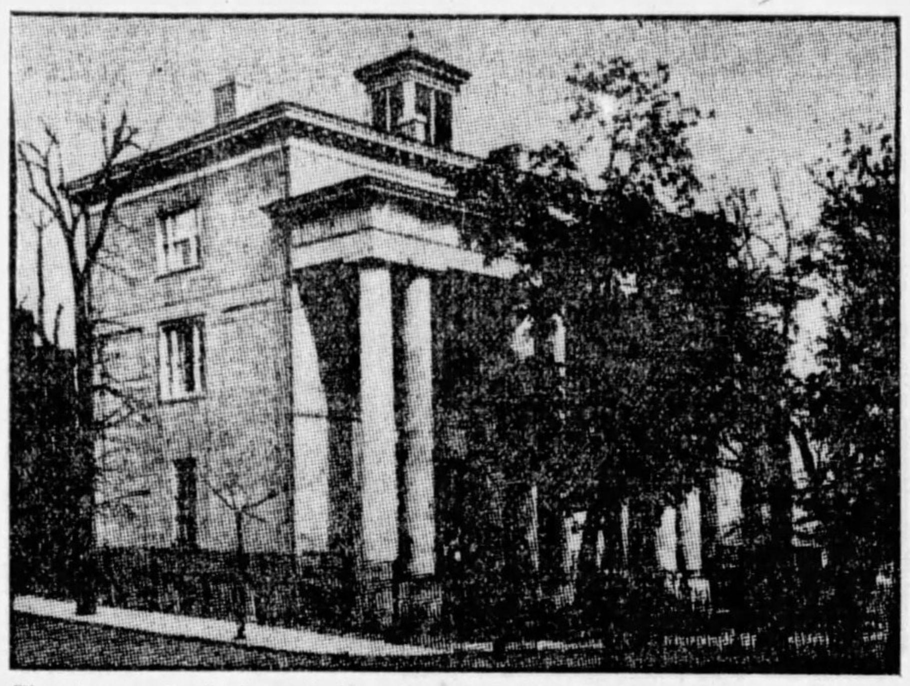
Old Veteran, won't you please write us a letter of the times "befoh the wah," soon? We know we should enjoy it.

Indeed you are welcome, Henry Schrant, and when you come to Toledo this summer don't neglect to pay The Blade a visit.

Education and Peace

Let us work for peace—worldwide tranquility and universal brotherhood. But we must remember that our only hope of success lies in the education of the masses to a plane of better thinking. Ignorance is the great source of evil. From creation, through the ages to the present time, we can trace its effects. The battlefields, the surviving ruins of ancient splendor and the weakened remnants of once powerful nations prove it. All the arbitration treaties statesmen can make, all the peace palaces wealth can build will not prevent war, because they do not remove causes that produce conflicts. So long as covetousness and race prejudices dominate men's actions, so long as selfishness overrules their better nature, so long will war and unnecessary suffering scourge humanity. The ignorance that finds expression in such terms as Hunkey, Dago, Nigger, Chink and the like is not a part of civilization and progress. Love of destruction is the principle that characterizes the sportsman; it is an evil inherited from savagery and should find no place in advanced ethics. All of these detriments to progress must be swept away by means of adequate education before the huamn race can develop sufficient moral strength to adopt peace as a permanent possession.—W. E. Umholtz, Ohio.

Home of Jefferson Davis



This house, in Richmond, Va., was the capitol of the Confederate States of America, and was the residence of Jefferson Davis, president of the seceding states. Richmond was the center of conflict during much of the war, and it was from this house that Jefferson Davis at the end of the struggle was driven, first to Danville, Va., and from there further southward in his attempt to escape from the country. He was accompanied by his family, who left the comforts of this big mansion behind them, and also by his postmaster general, Reagan, of Texas. He was captured near Irwinsville, Ga., and was sent to Fortress Monroe. He remained in prison for two years, being freed in 1867. The contrast between this luxurious home and the grim prison to which he was sent must have done much toward breaking the spirit of this strong, proud man.—Mrs. D. Raitz, Virginia.

A Paragraph or Two.

Cheer up, girls: Princess Patricia wears a No. 6 shoe.

A woman doesn't like to be interrupted when she is giving an eloquent description of her aches and pains.

"The status of woman in America," says Dr. Stanton Coit, "is practically that of a slave." Yes, she is often forced by her lord and master to drive him to and from work in her motor car.

We have little respect for the fiction writer who kills his hero.

The woman who forgets what she hears before she has time to repeat it is no gossip.

We suspect that there is another side to the story of the Buffalo woman who says that she can't live with a bald-headed man. Many sweet, sensible women do live with bald-headed men.

"Don't hug a delusion," says an advertisement. And, for the love of Mike, don't marry one.

Lots of people pray for things that would not be good for them.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who reached 80 the other day, immortalized himself when, being asked who he would rather be if not himself, replied. "Mrs. Choate's second husband."

Adam was the first optimist.

Poets' Corner

UNAWARES

Author Unknown.

They said: 'The Master is coming
To honor the town today,
And none can tell at what house or home
The Master will choose to stay."
Then I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if He should come to mine?
How I would strive to entertain
And honor the Guest divine!

And straight I turned to toiling,
To make my home more neat;
I swept and polished and garnished,
And decked it with blossoms sweet.
I was troubled for fear the Master
Might come ere my task was done,
And I hastened, and worked the faster,
And watched the hurrying sun.

But right in the midst of my duties,
A woman came to my door;
She had come to tell me her sorrows,
And my comfort and aid to implore.
And I said: "I cannot listen,
Nor help you any today;
I have greater things to attend to,"
And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another,
A cripple, thin, pale and gray;
And said: "O, let me stop and rest
Awhile in your home, I pray!
I have traveled far since morning,
I am hungry and faint and weak;
My heart is full of misery,
And comfort and help I seek."

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry,
But I cannot keep you today;
I look for a great and noble Guest,"
And the cripple went away.
And the day wore onward swiftly,
And my task was nearly done;
And a prayer was ever in my heart,
That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring to meet Him,
And treat Him with utmost care;
When a little child stood by me,
With a face so sweet and fair.
Sweet, but with marks of teardrops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you;
You are surely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it,
You must hasten otherwhere."
And at the words a shadow
Swept over his blue-veined brow.
"Some one will feed and clothe you, dear,
But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
And my toil was over and done;
My house was swept and garnished,
And I watched in the dusk alone.
Watched, but no football sounded;
No one paused at my gate;
No one entered my cottage door;
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
And the Master had not come;
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
"And gladdened some other home!"
My labor had been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept;
My heart was sore with longing,
Yet, spite of it all, I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And his face was grieved and fair;
"Three times today I came to your door,
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent me onward,
Unhelped and uncomforted;
And the blessing you might have had was lost,
And your chance to serve has fled."

"O Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed, and bowed
In the depths of humility.
And he said: "The sin is pardoned,
But the blessing is lost to thee;
For, failing to comfort the least of mine,
Ye have failed to comfort me."

We can't understand how young people can go through a season of good sleighing without becoming engaged.

THE WONDERFUL COUNTRY OF GOOD-BOY-LAND

By Mary E Blake.

Did you ever hear of Good-Boy-Land,
The wonderful country of Good-Boy-Land ?
Where houses of taffy, on every hand,
And mountains of plum-cake and gingerbread stand;
Where the streets are all paved with doughnuts brown,
And a wall of sweet almonds surrounds each town;
Where a lemonade sea meets a white sugar strand—
Oh, believe me ! 'tis jolly in Good-Boy-Land.

Marbles, both agates and snappers, are there,
Common as dust in the streets and the square;
Peg-tops, in place of green leaves on the trees,
Whiz in the sunshine and hum in the breeze;
Bicycles roll in a very queer way
Over the meadows and hide in the hay;
While for velocipedes, running so quick,
You'd hit half a dozen in throwing a stick—
Never before was a country so grand
As the wonderful kingdom of Good-Boy-Land !

Wait till I tell you the very strange rules
Followed in all their most flourishing schools !
Out in the gardens their class-rooms are set,
(They never have rain, so they cannot get wet),
And there upon bushes the lessons all grow;
Plums of arithmetic hang in a row,
Apples of history, grapes of fine writing,
Drooping clusters so sweet and inviting,
Luscious ripe pears, tumbling into their laps,
Full of geography, questions and maps;
Nuts full of spelling, and oranges sweet,
With algebra problems all ready to eat;
Believe me or not, this is certainly so,
And the more that you swallow the more you will know.

Then in the winter 'tis like to a dream,
With frozen pudding and fine ice cream,
But no more cold than a summer day,
And the garden of lessons in bloom alway !
Merry, sweet girls and bonny, brown boys
Devouring their studies and picking their toys,
Filling their lives in the jolliest way
With dates and statistics, with sums and croquet,
For a dunce was a thing that they never could stand
In that wonderful country of Good-Boy-Land !

Never a quarrel, and never a scold,
Never a cough there, and never a cold,
Nobody dirty and nobody bold,
No one too hot there and no one too cold;
Nobody ever comes walking down stair,
But slides on the banister, feet in the air;
Everyone knows how to swim and to row,
Everyone owns both a gun and a bow,
A baseball, a football, a jack-knife, a watch,
A great pocketful of the best butter-scotch,
And, this is the pleasantest part of the frolic—
You can eat it all day without getting the colic !
Oh, where is the government ever was planned
With such law and such order as Good-Boy-Land ?

Dolls here are thicker than crows in the corn,
Beautiful French ones as ever were born;
Story books splendid in colors and gold,
Full of such stories as never were told;
There's nothing to tear there, and nothing to mend,
And everyone's everyone else's best friend;
Late you get up there and late you lie down,
And always you wear a Kate Greenawaygown;
The Wee-est wee girl both dances and sings,
(You see it's like heaven, but no one has wings),
And four-button gloves hang in pairs on each hand,
In that wonderful country of Good-Boy-Land !

Where is the country ? and how do you go ?
Well, that's just the thing I am dying to know !
Somewhere, I judge, in the moon or the stars,
Perhaps it is Venus, perhaps it is Mars;
And you travel—who knows ? by the boat or the train,
Which leads one direct to the Castles-in-Spain,
Or some roundabout way that's not easy to learn,
In a kind of balloon that is made by Jules Verne,
Or a telegraph wire, or the wings of a bird—
But I'll find the way first, and then send you back word.

POEMS REQUESTED

The Dying Cowboy has been requested. The first line is "Oh bury me not on the lone prairie."

Two Little Orphans is a poem requested by a western reader and also the poem, Way Down East.

An old time song I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died, has been asked for. It is from an old song-book.

This Will Stop Your Cough in a Hurry

Save $2 by Making This Cough Syrup at Home.

This recipe makes a pint of better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. A few doses usually conquer the most obstinate cough—stops even whooping cough quickly. Simple as it is, no better remedy can be had at any price.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It has a pleasant taste and lasts a family a long time. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. Has a good tonic effect, braces up the appetite, and is slightly laxative, too, which is helpful. A handy remedy for hoarseness, croup, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung troubles.

The effect of pine on the membranes is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe has attained great popularity throughout the United States and Canada. It has often been imitated, though never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO
Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.

WORD FOR EASTERN PIONEERS

I see many references to the early times in The Blade, nearly all of which refer to the west. While these are very interesting reading we are apt to forget that the older sections were once, and not so long ago, the frontiers of civilization; that the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and the Dutch at New Amsterdam and others at various points encountered the unbroken wilderness; that from these places they spread over country, going up its rivers and settling upon its hillsides, building their log cabins in the wilderness, felling the forests to make their farms, meeting the hardships of frontier life, enduring the rigors of the winters and wresting a living from a soil that was unsubdued, and enduring the isolation. To illustrate this isolation I shall tell you a little incident. It was related of my great grandfather that coming in one morning he told his wife that they had some neighbors, for he had heard a rooster crow and that he was going to find them. All day long he traversed the wilderness until near sundown, when he found them in another township. It was twenty miles to a physician, but it seemed as though miracles came to pass for these people. It is told still as a wonderful thing of something like a miracle that occurred. A child was sick and a doctor came the twenty long and rocky miles to see it and declared that it must have some meat. There was none around for the family to get, Upon going outside they found a wild turkey on a stump. The turkey was shot, dressed and fed to the child, and a cure was effected. The strange part of it was that it was the first wild turkey ever seen in that district. It seems as if harking back these days of courage and endurance will better help us to appreciate the privileges we now enjoy.—An Old Boy From Vermont.

A TRIP TO YELLOWSTONE

Dear Peace Page—Some time ago, when writing to The Blade, I said that I would come again and tell you something of Yellowstone Park, so here I am. The second battalion of the 14th U. S. Infantry and the regimental band under command of Major Hasbrouk left Fort W. H. Harrison, Montana, via the Northern Pacific railroad for the Park. The seven wagons carrying rations and camp equipment and an ambulance departed five days previously. We arrived at Gardner, Montana, the northern entrance to the park and detrained, The station here is unique, being constructed entirely of logs. The battalion was soon formed and we started on our "hike" through wonderland, passing the beautiful entrance arch which bears the inscription, "For the benefit and the enjoyment of the people.' We soon passed the dividing line between Montana and Wyoming, also Eagle Nest Rock, which towers about 1,000 feet above the roadway. We went into camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, near what is named Jupiter's Terrace. In the evening all went to a dance given by the cavalrymen in the post gymnasium. In the morning after the usual routine of camp we went over back of the soldier's quarters to see a bear and two cubs which had been captured a few days before. In the afternoon we visited the famous Mammoth Hot Springs. There is no use of my telling you anything about the way those things looked to us. I haven't the vocabulary to do it and you have no doubt read such excellent descriptions that I would not care to put myself in a place where you could compare my writing and theirs. However I shall tell you a little about it. Jupiter Terrace is a wonderful sight. The steam rises high in the air and the boiling water flows over the terrace, causing a wonderful display of colors. When standing near the spring the substance seems to be of a chalky nature, and when walking over the surface it sounds hollow underneath. We went a short distance further and came upon Devil's Kitchen. To enter this it is necessary to descend a ladder to the depth of 30 feet through an opening about 5 feet wide. It is impossible to remain below long, it being so dark and suffocating. I cannot, in one letter, tell you all that we saw, all the marvelous places that we visited and all the hundred and one little facts which are needed to make them real and interesting to you, but sometimes I shall write you a letter full of the details about them and what impressed me most about all the places.—Scrub, Montana.

TWO NEW HOBBIES

Speaking of hobbies, I haven't one, but many, one of which is writing and receiving letters. Is this not a good one? Another is millinery. How many of the girls of the M. G. R. spend their time in shops or stores and find the duties of the business world so great that they have little or no time for anything else? Although the most independent sort of life, the one objection I have to living in the country is that life there is often so confining during the long winter months, especially in this state, when the roads at times are almost impassable. So you see I prefer a city life, which I find is not in accordance with most of the members of the Peace Page.—L. W. D., from Illinois.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

AN OLD LADY'S LETTER

Dear Peace Page—I thought I would write a letter for the first time and brave the waste basket. I am an old lady of 75 years, and I live in Smithfield, Pa., on the farm where I was born. The telegraph, telephone, trolley and phonograph and many other inventions have come since I can remember. The progress of our country has been a marvel. The log houses and fireplaces have given way to beautiful homes, stoves and radiators. It is so different from the old times. Our good old meetings, too, should be mentioned. They were held in school or dwelling houses for lack of a church.—Mrs. Betsy Smith, Pa.

CHAMPION FLY CATCHER

Dear M. G. R.'s—This is my second letter to the grand old Blade, of which I have been a subscriber for twenty years or more. My first letter was a descriptive letter of my trip from this place to Camp Nelson, Ky., to join the federal army in 1862. The letter was published in your Old Soldiers' column, which your management conducted at the time I wrote.

I have a hobby. It is flies in flytime. I have killed 100,000,000, more or less. I think it is more. I learned from The Blade several years ago how to turn the trick, and here it is: Two tablespoons of pulverized resin, one tablespoon of castor oil. Early in the spring and late in the fall it requires a shade more oil than the above; in the heat of summer a little bit more resin than the above. I make up enough of the compound to cover three or four papers as large as The Blade and have had them catch so many in one day that no more would stick. I not only got the flies, but thousands of them will deposit their eggs after being caught. I want Brown-Eyed Buckeye to try my way of making traps, and I am sure she will in a short time have no hobby, as she will have had hers destroyed.

I am a G. A. R., 66 years young, and hailed on all sides as Uncle Billie. Wishing you all fewer flies next summer, I am yours—Uncle Billie, Tenn.

THE BITTERNESS OF NEGLECT

Dear Friends—When I read that wonderful letter written by the Buckeye Friend, published January 18, it seemed as if it had been written for me alone. It was like some one speaking out of the darkness to me. I stand where she once stood, almost entirely without friends, and there is no loneliness so complete as that. I am trying to do what she did; I am trying to live right and not mind that I feel so alone. I am trying to be kind to everyone, as she was. But the people among whom I live are almost cruel, they care so little for anyone who lives among them. They are thinking all the time how to get ahead and how to make more than their neighbors are making, and so they have no time to be kind. I don't believe they, in their greedy hurry, ever stop to think that there is a life beyond this and that a man will have to answer as much for his sins of omission as commission in a world that does not overlook those things. I have a young husband and two children and they are a great deal of comfort to me. But they need friends, too. I sometimes think that my troubles are heavier than I can stand and I know that I would be driven nearly mad sometimes were it not for a feeling that there is something more than this in the world to come. I am still trying, though desperately, to see the bright side of life, but it is such a dreary struggle. I love to read good books, but I no longer get much time for that. I would like to hear more from E. S. J., of Colorado, and our Buckeye Friend.—Sad Heart of West Virginia.

We have all had our dark days, Sad Heart, but they are bound to go away. The day when everyone seems against us and every hand raised to hurt us is the very day that we want to remember that we are not and must not be dependent on anyone's friendship, and that we are big and strong enough to overcome anything. If you make a good fight for anything, even though you lose, you will find that you have put something new into your own soul that will not mind the petty hurts one-half so much. "Everything passes" was the philosophy of the brave little woman who edited this page until recently, and it is the best. Better days are coming. Let the little family form your world for you and forget the outside one. Forget your own unhappiness in making them happy. Forget yourself in them. And when you wake up you will find the world is not half so bad a place as it seemed to you when you watched for the hurts and slights. Forget yourself and the world and some day you will find the world at your door ready to make friends with you.—Editor.

ABOUT MONTANA

Dear M. G. R.—I am a soldier's widow and, having no ties, I am seeing a bit of the world. Last spring I went to my daughter in Montatna with an idea that I would stay if the climate agreed with me, and a determination to see the country. My son-in-law's home was in sight of the snowy mountains, It really seemed as though the house nestled at their very feet, though they were in reality many miles west of us. Winter and summer alike, these mountains were huddled in snow. Judith mountain and Black Butte looked like big thunder-clouds rolled up against the sky. Twenty miles from us were deer and bear. Antelope and wolves were common. Rabbits, prairie dogs, gophers, coyotes, sagehens, prairie chickens, rattlesnakes, flying ants and mosquitoes were also part of our livestock. There was still a foot of snow with us on the 26th of May and the first snow in the fall was on September 22. Other inducements were thunder storms, hail storms and dense fogs. But out there they can beat Ohio, which is my home state, at raising wheat. They raise 40 to 55 bushels an acre. Oats, potatoes and alfalfa grow splendidly. We were 41 miles from the railway station and 10 miles from the postoffice, and sometimes we did not get mail for two weeks. There were no bridges or roads, only trails. When the railroads come, so that the grain of the farmers will not have to be hauled so far, it will be a great country.—Mrs. L. E. H.

A TRAVELER'S IMPRESSIONS

Dear M. G. R.'s—What has become of all the Hoosiers? Have you all been frozen up this intensely cold weather? How many different hobbies there are in this land of ours! I hardly know whether I have any or not. There are things of which I am very fond, practicing, or trying to practice the Golden Rule, reading good literature and traveling. How many of you M. G. R.'s like to travel? I do, for one. I have been in twelve states and Canada. Every state has its strong and weak points. While a person sees things in each state that he likes immensely, there are things he dislikes intensely. Travel has given me impressions of these distinct characteristics: I remember Canada, that all trains move so slowly; Washington, D. C., because of the capitol; New York, because of the grandest sight in the United States, the Niagara Falls; Pennsylvania and Iowa, for the picturesque scenery; Mississippi, for its very red sand, and Texas for its vast plains and "dish-rag" trees. But nowhere in any of my travels have I found a spot quite equal to northern Indiana and the banks of the old St. Joe.—Only a Girl from Hoosierdom.

BACK TO HOMINY AND HOG

Dear Readers—As the holidays have been this long time gone and with them the plum puddings and pumpkin pies and the other goodies, we have been left, as the saying goes, to "hominy and hog," for which I hope we are all thankful. I live a long way from Toledo, in West Virginia, where there is plenty of pure water and everything else that is good and in its natural state, too, which makes me feel proud of my home. Maybe, as I have never been on the western plains, or in the orange and palmetto groves of Florida, I am narrow, and can see nothing but the charms of my little mountain state. I have a brother in the state of Washington who writes me letters praising the inland empire, but I don't know whether I would like it or not.—Dock W. Va.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Two Little Girls.

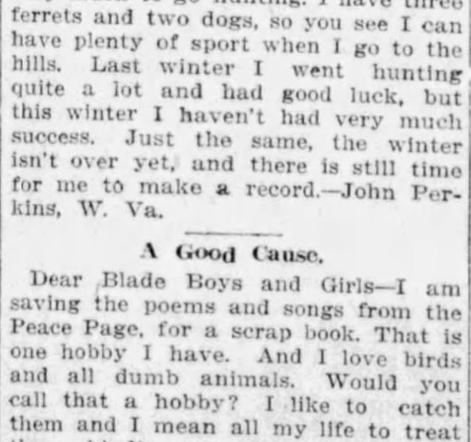
Dear Blade Children—So far, how do you all like the new year? We are two little country girls living in Vinton county, Ohio, who go to school every day and who like our studies very much. We have two brothers and one little sister. Our mother has taught us to be useful, and we sweep and wash dishes for her every day, just as regularly as the clock ticks around. Last summer we had a nice little garden of our own and we worked there most of the time. Next summer we mean to have a bigger and a nicer one. We have a pet dog called Nig. He is playful and sometimes he follows us to school, where we have a very hard time getting rid of him, for you see, the teacher doesn't want a dog for a pupil. With best wishes.—Blanche and Hazel Seitz, Ohio.

A Splendid Letter.

La Grande, Oregon, is the town where I live. It has about 10,000 inhabitants and is in the Blue Mountains. These mountains have a nightcap of snow all summer long. Sometimes when the thermometer is 90 degrees they forget to take their nightcaps off all day. Lions, deer and wild cats are often seen on the wooded slopes of these mountains. The finest of fruits and vegetables grow in the valley, as the soil is very rich and black. The land has to be irrigated for the best results, as we have several months of continual sunshine. But if you want to camp in snow to your ears all winter long, come to eastern Oregon.—S. A., Oregon Booster.

A Young Hunter.

Hello, Peace Page—I am a white-headed boy of 11 winters from the mountains of West Virginia. Will you open the door and let me in? I live on a farm and play all day long among the horses, cows and chickens. We have more animals than we know what to do with on the farm. I go to school almost every day and I have to go all alone, for I have no brothers are sisters. Usually I like to go to school, but this last week my mother has had trouble keeping me in school, for there has been snow on the ground, and I have wanted very much to go hunting. I have three ferrets and two dogs, so you see I can have plenty of sport when I go to the hills. Last winter I went hunting quite a lot and had good luck, but this winter I haven't had very much success. Just the same, the winter isn't over yet, and there is still time for me to make a record.—John Perkins, W. Va.



RUBY AND FLORENCE METHKIN, Grandchildren of a Blade Reader.

A Good Cause.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am saving the poems and songs from the Peace Page, for a scrap book. That is one hobby I have. And I love birds and all dumb animals. Would you call that a hobby? I like to catch them and I mean all my life to treat them kindly, as they ought to be treated. I wish everybody would try to be kind to them. Why don't some of the older people make their hobbies taking care of the animals? It would be better than all the flowers and books and music that they could have. I would like postals from the boys and girls whose birthdays come on May 14.—Mae Johnson, Myrtle Point, Oregon.

True Little Kentuckian.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—My father is the magistrate of Colloway county, Kentucky, and we hear them hold court a great many times at our house. It is right funny sometimes to hear the witnesses when they get twisted and say the things they don't mean to, and when they contradict themselves. I love to listen to it. Father has 17 head of horses, most of them colts, and my little brothers and I have a fine time riding and driving the colts. I love horses and I love riding I believe better than anything else I can think of. I wouldn't change the things I do for the things that people who are in the big cities can do. I shall tell you lots more of our ways of living the next time I write.—Bessie Potts, Kentucky.

SHORT AND SWEET

Reach from Indiana—It's a good thing to be a good girl, even if it's only when you are asleep. This is a message to Mugans, too. Come again.

Elva Snodgrass, W. Va.—You have a good teacher when you have your father. Most girls and boys aren't so lucky.

Marie Shupe, Atkins, Va.—See how long you can keep the good school record. Perhaps some of The Blade readers will send you postcards as you wish.

Gertrude Lang, N. Y.—We wish we could coast with you down those big hills.

Thirteen Year Old Girl from Neenah, Wis.—Your letter had the right spirit. Keep your word and send us one twice as long next time. Give us a real description of the country and the water-tank to which you ride every morning. We would like it.

Otis Brockman—Here is the message for you to remember: Keep on writing; you are bound to succeed.

Lillie Easterly, Hohawk, Tenn., would like post cards from children who have the same birthday, May 19.

School Girl from Mexico, N. Y.—Come again; even if the letter was short, it was very good.

Olive of Michigan—We are glad you think that writing to us is an adventure. Overcome your dislike of writing and do it often.

Bernice Cole, Avon, Ohio, who is 11 years old, would like to exchange post cards.

Nora Elliott, N. C.—Thank you for the names. Write us again

Bessie Mendell from the Sunflower State—Tell us what sort of schools they have in your state and what you do there.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS.

About Bread Making.

Some very excellent hints to bread makers were sent in the other day by a reader in Indiana. "Take three medium sized potatoes and boil in a quart of water till tender. Put one tablespoon of salt and two of sugar in a gallon crock. Pour the potato water and mashed potatoes in and add a little more water. Then put in about a point of flour and stir a very little. The crock should be almost half full and when it is, add a soaked yeast cake, or liquid starter. I use a liquid starter and add about one-half cake of homemade yeast, soaked. Take out about a pint of this mixture and add enough flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Set the crock in a dishpan, cover and leave it in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning mix it firm but not too firm. This must be left to your judgment on account of the difference in flour. Let it rise to once again its size and work down. Then let it rise again and work down and make it in loaves. Let these rise until very light and bake about an hour in a moderate oven." She adds these hints: "When you haven't the hops to boil in renewing your beer yeast, try boiling a few catnip leaves instead. I don't see any difference between them in the bread. Also warm flour a little in cold weather before mixing the bread firm."

Doughnuts.

Take one egg beaten light, one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of melted lard, one cup of milk, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of soda. If sweet milk is used take two teaspoons of cream tartar.—A Friend.

Roll Jelly Cake.

The ingredients are two eggs well beaten, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-fourth cups of flour, and one teaspoon of baking powder. Mix and bake in a dripping pan in a quick oven. Spread with jelly or the juice of a lemon with sugar, and roll up while warm.

A Way to Use Bread Scraps.

Beat one egg and put in an equal amount of sweet milk. Dip the bread scraps in the batter and fry in hot lard.—Mrs. S. D. R., Pa.

Burnt Leather Cake.

For the cake beat one-half cup of butter to a cream and add one and one-half cups of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, one cup of water, two cups of flour and beat these five minutes. Add three tablespoons of burnt sugar, one-half cup of flour with two teaspoons of baking powder and stir in the whites of three eggs well-beaten. This may be baked in loaf or layer. For the dressing put one cup of sugar in pan, set on stove and stir until it melts. Then burn until it threads. Have ready one-half cup of boiling water. Remove the sugar from the stove and add the water, stirring it well. This makes enough dressing for three cakes.

Checkerboard Cake, No. 1.

I saw that a recipe for checkerboard cake was requested in The Blade some time ago and am sending you one I know as Checkerboard No. 1. For light part use one and one-half cups of white sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, one teaspoon of vanilla, two teaspoons of baking powder in two cups of flour. For the dark part use one cup of brown sugar, one-fourth cup of butter; one cup of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder in two cups of flour, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of cloves and one-half teaspoon of nutmeg. I mix the dry spices, baking powder and flour together. To bake I place a spoonful of the dark in the centre of the pan, then a ring of white, then the dark again and continue till the pan is filled. In the next pan I put a light centre, a dark ring and then light again until the pan is filled—Amanda Herr, Pa.

Directions are wanted for making a small beef loaf. Will someone supply a simple recipe, please?

A reader requests directions for "corning" beef.

Send in some recipes of good dishes made of "left-overs." They are always very welcome. Also we should like some of the good old-fashioned dishes. Many of us remember them as our mothers used to make them, but we have no definite directions—Editor.

We shall be very glad to have more of your recipes, Mrs. Munsey. Thank you for these.—Editor.

HOUSE DRESS FREE!

4650

This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yards material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big home magazine of fancy work, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Pattern Dept. 78, Topeka, Kan.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 50. Cincinnati, Ohio.

5 FINE POST CARDS FREE
Send only 2c stamp and receive 5 very finest Gold Embossed Cards FREE, to introduce post card offer. Capital Card Co., Dept. 210, Topeka, Kan.

MARRY. Rich, congenial and anxious for companions. Interesting particulars and photos free. The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARRY WEALTH AND BEATY. Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New Plan. Box 314, K. E., Kansas City, Mo.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

12 POST CARDS FREE
We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. 971, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 S. 5th St., Phila. Pa.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.
Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Free Trial
Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. All correspondence should be addressed to 1900 Washer Co., 477 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

GEORGE AND MARY HOME FROM INDIA

British Royalty Get Brilliant Greeting on Arrival in England.

KING SALUTES U. S. FLAG.

London, Feb. 5.—An interesting incident happened in Victoria street, as the king's carriage passed the American embassy. King George stood up in the carriage, turned toward the embassy and saluted the stars and stripes flying over the entrance. His majesty's action drew an additional cheer from the crowd gathered in the vicinity.

London, Feb. 5.—King George and Queen Mary returned to England today from the most memorable journey ever undertaken together by a king and queen of Great Britain. After an absence of three months, during which they had been crowned emperor and empress of India and had received the homage of many of their princely vassals in the vast eastern empire, they were given a hearty welcome back to London.

Their present stay in the British Isles will be only a short one, as they are due to pay a round of state visits to European courts this spring and summer.

After breakfasting on board the Medina with Queen Mother Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and the other royal children, their majesties landed and were saluted by the guns of the forts around Portsmouth.

A large assemblage of notables was waiting at Victoria station when the train pulled in soon after midday. Premier Asquith with other members of the cabinet were the first to greet the king and the queen. Then came a group of members of the diplomatic corps and prominent officers of the army and navy in brilliant uniforms. The lord mayor and the sheriffs of London and the lords mayor of the principal cities of the British Isles, all wearing their regalia, also were present to welcome their majesties.

When the greetings were over a procession of five royal carriages was formed. The king and queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary occupied the first carriage, which was drawn by four horses. With its escort of life guards, in their brilliant uniforms with shining breast plates and helmets and floating plumes, the procession proceeded to Buckingham palace, passing through Victoria street to Parliament Square and then along Whitehall and the Mall through streets thronged with cheering enthusiasts.

Religious services of thanksgiving for the safe return of the king and queen from the first visit ever paid by reigning sovereigns of Great Britain and Ireland to their Indian possessions, will be held this afternoon in Westminster Abbey and the churches throughout the British Isles.

PRIZE LETTER FROM TAFT

Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 6.—The most appreciated gift among the 500 presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thoma, who are celebrating their golden wedding at their home here, is an autograph letter from President Taft. It is as follows:

"Dear Sir and Madame—Mrs. Taft and I learn that next week you will celebrate your golden wedding. We are also informed that you, Mr. Thoma, are an invalid, but that you bear your burden with patience and philosophy, and that you are looking forward with gratitude that you have been spared to enjoy the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a union which has been full of happiness. Mrs. Taft and I write to congratulate you both and to hope that many years of life together await you with the contentment that they will bring.

"Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

EASTER POST CARDS FREE
Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. MEREDITH, 34 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5688—Ladies' House Dress.

This dainty house dress has two special features — attractive appearance and simplicity of construction—points that no woman will overlook. Chambray, percale or linene can be used.

The pattern 5688 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 7¼ yards of 27-inch, 5½ yards of 36-inch and 4¾ yds. of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of contrasting goods to trim as illustrated.

5695—Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt.

This stylish garment can be developed for separate wear or as part of a coat suit. Any available material can be utilized to develop the skirt. The closing is at the left side of the back and the lower part of the seams can be left open or closed.

The pattern 5695 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

5734—Girl's Dress.

This stylish and attractive frock is an adaptation of the popular sailor design and is an excellent example of such a garment. A special feature is the big sailor collar which can be trimmed with insertion or braid. Linen pique, galatea or chambray can be used.

The pattern 5734 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 36 inch material and 2¼ yards of insertion or braid.

5725—Ladies' 32-Inch Length Coat.

For the construction of the new spring suit this design is quite excellent. It is stylish and yet easy to make. Serge, cheviot, broadcloth or pongee can be used to good advantage in carrying out the design.

The pattern 5725 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 44-inch goods or 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material.

5723—Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt.

The stylish panel front and back is seen in this clever skirt model. The closing is at the left side of the back. As a separate skirt or as part of a coat suit the design is equally appropriate. Serge, broadcloth, cashmere or mohair is available.

The pattern 5723 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5699—Ladies' Empire Dress.

This graceful design shows a garment with the body and upper part of sleeves in one and with removable chemisette. The two-piece skirt has a front and back panel. It is one of the season's latest styles and is simple of construction.

The pattern 5699 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5½ yards of 36-inch material and ⅝ of a yard of 18-inch all-over.

4593—Children's One-Piece Rompers.

This design represents rompers that are different from the usual plain style and while much more attractive are just as simple to fashion. There is a tuck at each shoulder and the little sleeves are in kimono effect. Gingham, madras, chambray or seersucker is appropriate.

The pattern 4593 is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch or 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

5736—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Here is a charming shirt-waist in modified sailor style which is made with removable chemisette and long or short sleeves. Any of the desirable wash materials can be used.

The pattern 5736 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material, ½ yard of 18-inch all-over and 2 yards of braid.

4741—Ladies' Apron.

Here is an unusual apron model which will surely appeal to the woman who wants something a little out of the ordinary. The garment is made with kimono sleeves and has a strap at the back. It can be made with as little difficulty as the ordinary white apron.

The pattern No. 4741 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅜ yards of 27-inch or 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

5730—Children's Dress.

This little dress is box-plaited front and back and can be fashioned of madras, linen chambray or plain percale. It is a very simple design to follow.

The pattern 5730 is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27 inch material or 2 yards of 36-inch fabric.

5728—Girls' Dress.

Here is an attractive little frock with body and sleeves in one and with renovable chemisette. The closing is at the front. Linen, chambray, percale or madras can be used.

The pattern 5728 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3⅜ yards of 36 inch material and 2¼ yards of insertion.

5479—Ladies' Dress.

Here is an attractive frock which can be made with high or Dutch neck, long or short sleeves and three piece skirt. It can be fashioned of checked gingham, percale or madras.

The pattern 5479 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅝ yards of 27 inch or 5⅛ yards of 36 inch material, with 2⅞ yds. of insertion.

SUNLIGHT AT NIGHT

Our new inverted gas burner, 300 candle power light, made of steel enameled green, with white crystal globe, burns "" cubic feet of gas per hour. Perfect combustion, never smokes if properly regulated. Also our Sun-Ray Kerosene Mantle Burners 100 candle power light. One quart of kerosene lasts 16 hours. Money back if not as represented. Particulars free.
SIMPLEX GASLIGHT CO., Dept. B., New York City.

Consumption Claims Champion Corn Husker

Yet Mr. Brown Writes That After Taking the Lloyd Treatment, He Is Restored to Perfect Health.

Monroeville, Ohio, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Dear Sir:—
A few lines to let you know that I am feeling fine and restored to perfect health again. That dreadful cough that I had before I started using the Lloyd treatment is all gone and my poor appetite now is as good as a hungry bear. I think my health is as good as it was in 1909, when I made the Champion Corn-Husking Record of Ohio, which stands to-day.
If I need any more of your wonderful Lloyd treatment, I will write for same. **I think it will do for others what it has done for me.**
Yours very truly,
A. E. BROWN.

Gone are Mr. Brown's cough, chills, pains, expectoration, loss of weight. Another letter shows that he has gained 15 lbs. and weighs 176 lbs.; above his normal weight. Back from the misery, weakness and despair of what he considered consumption, into the sunshine, happiness and vitality of restored health.

Do you want to know more about the Lloyd treatment and what it is doing to save lung sufferers? If so, write me to-day. If you are not sick, show this to those who are or send me their names. I want to help consumptives. I have no patent medicine—my treatment is NOT sold in drug stores—but **when you write me, I'll tell you an interesting story of the rational Lloyd treatment for Consumption and the Army of the Blood.** To-morrow is time lost—disease is marching on. Let's begin the fight for health NOW. WRITE TO-DAY to

JUDD Q. LLOYD,
600 Lloyd Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—in other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German American Institute, 981 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

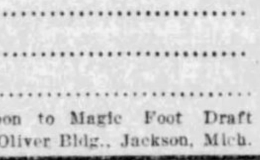
RHEUMATISM

To Get You to Try My Drafts NOW I'll Send Them on Free Trial—Just

Sign and Mail My Coupon

Don't take medicine—write me. Return mail will bring you, prepaid, a pair of the famous **Magic Foot Drafts**, the great Michigan Cure for Rheumatism of every kind, **Chronic or Acute, Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago** or **Gout**, no matter where located or how severe. The cures these Drafts are working upon thousands seem so wonderful to me that I do not ask you to believe what I say, but simply to send in my coupon and try the Drafts for yourself. Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, they **cost you nothing. I take your word.** If they can cure all stages of this cruel disease at all ages of life, surely you can expect quick relief. Don't delay—but act at once. Send no money — just this coupon. Do it now.

Fred'k Dyer, Cor. Sec.



—This $1.00 Coupon FREE—

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to

Name ....

Address ....

....

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, WB-6, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

STEEL OFFICIALS DENY MONOPOLY

Declare Corporation Is No Trust, as Charged in the Government Suit.

WHAT STEEL TRUST DEFENDANTS CLAIM.

The United States Steel Corporation generally denies allegations of government and insists that instead of restraining trade it developed it. It also defends organizations of subsidiary companies.

John D. Rockefeller denies all unlawful acts charged and asks to be dismissed from court, relating that he never had active part in steel corporation and alleging that he is not proper party to the suit.

Andrew Carnegie denies unlawful pools and restraint of trade and declares he has no knowledge of operations aside from the Carnegie Steel Co. He says his connection with steel corporation was only through sale of Carnegie company.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., presents the same denials as his father.

Edmund C. Converse generally denies allegations of government and claims acquisition of various properties was not in restraint of trade.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 1.—Absolute denial of alleged violations of the anti-trust law is made by the United States Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries and directors in their answers filed today in the United States district court here to the government's dissolution suit.

The effect of its organization, the corporation declares, has been to cheapen production, effect economics and increase foreign trade from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000 annually within 10 years. So long has the government acquiesced in its existence, the answer says, that it is now too late, as a matter of equity, to insist that its organization was illegal.

Nothing was withheld from President Roosevelt by Messrs. Gary and Frick on November 4, 1907, the answer says, when they sought his consent to the corporation's proposed purchase of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.; nor were the so-called Gary dinners productive of agreements to regulate prices.

All Are Heard From.

With the filing of the answers of the United States Steel Corporation all the defendants concerned in the case have been heard from. The next move is for the government to file a replication, after which the United States court will appoint an examiner to take evidence.

Besides the Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries and some of its directors, the following also filed their answers today: Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edmund C. Converse and William P. Palmer.

The Messrs. Rockefeller deny that they had an active part in the formation or management of the corporation, the elder Rockefeller declaring that he has had no immediate relation to the iron or steel business since 1901.

Mr. Carnegie says he had no part in the plans for organizing the corporation and no voice, direct or advisory, in its management. He admitted selling the Carnegie Steel Co. to the United States Steel Corporation, but denies that the acquisition by the Carnegie company of its subsidiaries was in restraint of trade.

Makes General Denial.

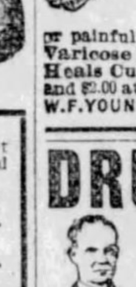
The answer begins with a general admission of the formation of the corporation, the acquisition of its subsidiaries and a denial of an attempt to monopolize the steel industry. That its has been towards expansion, rather than restraint of trade, is evidenced in an increase of export business from $8,000,000 in 1901 to $60,000,000 in 1911. Figures are also given to show that whereas the trust commenced business with considerably over 50 per cent of the domestic business, its present proportion is much less than 50 per cent.

Interests in Toledo.

Edwin Hawley, who came into prominence in railroad circles several years ago, and of late had been regarded as the coming Harriman of the railroad world, had been one of the principal owners and one of the directors of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western (Clover Leaf) railroad many years, and with Theodore P. Shonts, controlled that property. Mr. Hawley and his associates more than a year ago acquired control of the Hocking Valley railroad, and later that property was placed under the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, of which Mr. Hawley also owned the controlling interest.

Soon after Mr. Hawley purchased the Hocking Valley, plans were made for extensive improvements on the property, including new concrete coal and ore docks in Toledo, to cost about a quarter of a million dollars, extension of the yards at Walbridge, and the complete double-tracking of the road between Toledo and Columbus. Whether Mr. Hawley's death will affect the proposed improvements, which it has been planned to start next spring, is problematical. Associated with Mr. Hawley in the directorate of the Hocking Valley were Col. S. C. Reynolds and Clarence Brown, of Toledo.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT



Corns, Bunions, Callous Bunches, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. It allays pain and takes out soreness and inflammation promptly. Healing and soothing—causes a better circulation of the blood through the part, assisting nature in building new, healthy tissue and eliminating the old. Alex Ahl, Tobinsport, Ind., writes Nov. 15, 1905: "I o doubt you remember my getting two bottles of your ABSORBINE, JR., for a bunion on my foot. My foot is well." Also valuable for any swelling or painful affliction, **Goitre, Enlarged Glands, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Strains, Sprains, Heals Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations.** Price $1.00 and $2.00 at all druggists or delivered. Book 4 G Free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DRUNKENNESS

The steady or periodical (spree) drinker **can be saved in 3 days** with his knowledge, or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. **Gentle, pleasant,** perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the **genuine home Treatment,** medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, **free,** postpaid. Address: EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av, 490 N New York, N.Y.

PITIFUL SIGHT WITH ECZEMA

"A few days after birth we noticed an inflamed spot on our baby's hip which soon began spreading until baby was completely covered even in his eyes, ears and scalp. For eight weeks he was bandaged from head to foot. He could not have a stitch of clothing on. Our regular physician pronounced it chronic eczema. He was losing flesh so rapidly that we became alarmed and decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Not until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment could we tell what he looked like, as we dared not wash him, and I had been putting one application after another on him. On removing the scale from his head the hair came off, and left him entirely bald, but since we have been using Cuticura Soap and Ointment he has as much hair as ever. Four weeks after we began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment he was entirely cured. Before we used the Cuticura Remedies we could hardly look at him, he was such a pitiful sight. Cuticura Soap and Ointment stand by themselves and the result they quickly and surely bring is their own recommendation." (Signed) Mrs. T. B. Rosser, Mill Hall, Pa., Feb. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and hair, will be sent free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK. Boston.

14 DEAD IN SUBMARINE

British Submersible Boat Sinks After Collision With Gunboat Hazard.

Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 2.—The total loss this morning of the British submarine "A3," with the whole of her crew, after collision with the gunboat Hazard adds another to the long list of similar accidents which have in recent years thrown the British navy and nation into mourning.

Besides the regular crew of 10 men and a lieutenant, who were on board the "A3," the admiralty states that three other lieutenants were on the vessel going through a course of instruction and were drowned when the submarine sank, making a total of 14 deaths.

Crew of Volunteers.

The crew on board the little vessel, which is one of the older class, was composed of volunteers from the men of the fleet, as is the case with the complements of all submarines. The men, in spite of the hazardous nature of the service, like the work, and volunteer in large numbers to be detailed to the submarine flotillas.

A big escape of gas which was observed on the surface immediately after she sank indicates that the vessel quickly filled with water. Should this be the case all the crew must have perished. The submarine lies on the Princess shoal almost on the same spot where the submarine "A1" was lost with all hands on March 18, 1904.

A Sinister Record.

British submarines belonging to the "A" class have been singularly unfortunate. The "A5" had six men killed and 12 injured by an explosion at Queenstown on February 16, 1905. The "A8" sank off Plymouth on June 8, 1905, when 14 men out of her crew of 18 lost their lives. The "A4" sank during the maneuvers at Portsmouth on November 16, of the same year, but the whole of her crew were rescued with considerable difficulty. The "A1" had seven of her crew badly injured by an explosion on August 6, 1910.

This class of boat is a single-screw submersible of a modified Holland type, with a length of 100 feet and a beam of 12 feet 8 inches. Their displacement is 180 tons. They are driven by gasoline motors when on the surface of the water and by electric motors when submerged. They have a surface speed of 12 knots and submerged speed of 8 knots. The motors develop 500 indicated horsepower on the surface and 150 horsepower when submerged. Their armament consists of two torpedo tubes.

U. S. BLOCKS JAPS

Japanese About to Close Deal With Mexico for 5,000,000 Acres.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—A deal about to be completed, by which a Japanese fishing syndicate would obtain a fishing monopoly from the Mexican government and 5,000,000 acres of land in Lower California, on Magdalena Bay, the American naval target grounds, has been blocked by the state department, according to the Examiner today.

A meeting with a view to the sale of the lands was held here yesterday between John E. Blackman, of Los Angeles, president of the chartered company of Lower California; J. Morgan Roland, a New York capitalist, and Ota Nota and K. Abiko, representing the Otasubura Noda, as the Japanese company is known. It is said that the chartered company holds an option on the fishing monopoly from a Mexican named Sandoval, who received it from the Mexican government. The tract of land in question is 500 miles long and 16 in width, is extremely fertile, and capable of supporting a large colony.

In this strip lies the famous landlocked Magdalena Bay and the numerous smaller harbors. According to the paper, the state department vetoed it as being obnoxious to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

Should Fight Early.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Congressman Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, in an address before the Hamilton Club last night, said that if the United States is ever to go to war with Japan, the conflict will come before the opening of the Panama canal. He fixed July 1, 1913, as the date for the first ocean going vessels to pass through the canal.

"In the interim, the United States must fortify the canal zone as impregnably as Gibraltar," he said. "Her other island possessions and Pacific coast ports must also be placed on guard. Not only that, but the United States must prevent Japan from entering into any compact with South American powers whereby that country may gain a foothold near the canal zone."

CAPITAL BELIEVES REYES IS AT BOTTOM OF REVOLT

Mexico City, Feb. 1.—A body of troops numbering 600 men is being prepared for dispatch by special train to Juarez. The mutiny of the troops in that city has given rise to many sensational reports here. According to one report General Reyes who has been given many liberties during his confinement has sent numerous letters from his prison to different army chiefs urging them to rebel against President Madero. Copies of these letters are said to have fallen into the hands of government agents.

Government officials profess to believe that there is no connection between the mutiny at **Juarez and the** Zapata movement.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 6.—Wall Street.—Active buying of Lehigh Valley sent up the price more than a point at the opening of the stock market today. The other leading stocks held close to yesterday's final prices. A few of the less prominent issues moved more widely. American Tobacco lost 2½ and the preferred a point. International Mercantile Marine preferred rose ¾ point.

Room operators took the long side of the market for a time when large purchases of the high-priced railroad stocks began to be made. The action of the market was helped by its indifference to the weakness of the tobacco issues and other specialties. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred improved 2¼ points, Lehigh Valley 2, Reading 1½, and Union Pacific common and preferred. Distillers Securities and Sears-Roebuck 1. American Tobacco dropped 6½ points, the new preferred stock 1½, American Express 4, and American Woolen preferred 1.

The standard stocks, especially the coalers and the Harriman issues, were in better demand this morning, and prices advanced generally. Some issues developed pronounced strength, apparently as a result of covering of short contracts. The weakest spot in the group list was the tobacco group, bue the coninued decline in these stocks was of no offect upon the general market, and various specialties advanced easily. Increased January earnings of a number of railroads helped to stimulate the market. The coalers continued buoyant, and their strength diffused a strong tone throughout the entire market. Central Railroad of New Jersey was 335 bid yesterday, and was in scant supply, although bids were raised steadily, and there were no transactions until the price reached 375. Delaware & Hudson jumped 5¼ and Reading 3 points. In the remainder of the list there were many gains of 1 to 2 points. Bonds were firm. ⅝

Vigorous bidding up of prices ceased and speculation became quiet, with an average reaction of ½ point.

Trading operations were suspended to a large extent in the later dealings. Fluctuations were of a trivial character, but the general tone was strong, and even American Tobacco made up its large decline.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 6, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	135¾	136¼	135¾	136¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼
Atchison	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104⅜
Am. Car & F. Co.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼
Anaconda	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Amal. Copper	60½	61⅝	60½	60⅞
Am. Smelters	69	70¼	68⅞	69⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. com	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	139⅝	140¼	139⅝	140¼
Am. Tobacco pfd	105¼	106	105¼	106
Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½
Biscuit com.	148	148	148	148
Balt. & Ohio	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
B'lyn R. Trans	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77⅝
Canadian Pac.	230⅝	231¼	230⅝	230⅞
Clover Leaf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Clover Leaf pfd	33	34	33	34
Ches. & Ohio	69⅝	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝
Central Leather	18½	18½	18½	18½
Consolidated Gas	139¼	139¼	139	139
Can pfd.	91½	92⅞	91¼	92⅞
Can com.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Chino Copper	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾
Del. & Hudson	170½	175¼	170½	173
Distillers' Sec	28	29½	28	28⅞
Erie com.	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞
Erie 1st pfd	50¼	51	50¼	50½
Erie 2nd pfd	41	41	41	41
Gt. Northren pfd	128	128⅞	128	128⅝
Gt. Northren Ore	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Ill. Central	135½	135½	135½	135½
Int. Harvester com	105½	105½	105½	105½
Interborough com	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
Interborough pfd	55⅝	56	55⅝	55⅝
K. C. Sou. com	26	26	26	26
Lehigh Valley	157	159¼	157	158¼
Louis. & Nash	151½	152¼	151½	152¼
Merc. Marine pfd	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Missouri Pacific	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40⅞
M. S. M.	130⅝	131	130⅝	131
M., K. & T. com	27	27	27	27
Miami	23½	23½	23⅜	23½
North. Pacific	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞
Nevada Con's	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
Northwestern	140⅝	141¼	140⅝	141¼
North Am. Co	78	78½	78	78½
N. Y. Central	110½	111¼	110⅝	111
N. & W. com	108	109	108	109
N. & W. Con. 4's	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Ont. & Western	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	32	32¼	32	32¼
Penn. Ry	122⅞	123	122⅞	122⅞
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
People's Gas Co	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Ray Con's	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
Reading com	156⅛	159¼	156⅛	158⅜
Rock Island	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
Rep. I. and S. Co	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞
Rep. pfd	78⅝	78⅝	76⅝	77⅛
Ry. Steel Springs	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
South. Ry	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27½
South. Ry. pfd	69	71½	69	71
St. Paul	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104½
South. Pacific	107¼	108¼	107¼	107⅝
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Texas Oil Co	91	91	91	91
Texas Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Union Pacific	162½	164¼	162⅝	163⅝
Union Pacific pfd	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
U. S. Steel	60⅝	61⅞	60⅝	61½
U. S. Steel pfd	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅞
U. S. Rubber com	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
Utah Copper	54¼	55	54¼	54⅞
Virginia Chem	53½	53½	53½	53½
Western Md.	59	59	59	59
Wabash com.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Western Union	83	83¼	83	83
Westinghouse	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 6.—Cotton futures opened steady; Feb., 9.50c bid; March, 9.58c; April, 9.62c bid; May, 9.75c; June, 9.78c; July, 9.84c; Aug., 9.87c; Sept., 9.92c; Oct., 9.95c; Nov., 9.98c bid; Dec., 10.04c; Jan., 10.05c.

The cotton market opened barely steady at a decline of 8@11 points in response to lower Liverpool cables, reports that the south was offering spot freely at an easier basis, and predictions of bearish ginning figures. Leading trade interests were good buyers at the decline, and there was considerable profit taking by recent sellers, but while prices worked up 4 or 5 points from the opening figures, selling continued heavy, and the market during the middle of the morning was about 10 to 11 points net lower.

A sharp break, due to continued liquidation and further declines in the English market carried pries off to a net loss of from 13 to14 points during the middle of the morning, but trading became less active after the execution of stop orders, and the market at midday was 3 or 4 points up from the lowest on covering.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands 9.90c nominal. Estimated receipts at the ports today 65,000, against 71,989 last week and 34,164 last year. For the week, 350,000, against 334,262 last week and 179146 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston 20,672, against 14,823 last year; at New Orleans, 10,859 against 7,377 last year and at Houston 18,531 against 6,315 last year.

The Grain Markets

Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—Colorless cables and other news early in the day kept wheat down. On the whole, foreign news was mixed. Traders seem of the opinion that some decided change in domestic developments is needed to swing the market either way to any extent. Cash opened ¼c off at $1.00½, May ⅛c off at $1.03¾, July ⅜c off at 98⅜c and September unchanged at 96½c. Later in the morning the market continued to work lower.

Buying by Armour and others at Chicago and covering by shorts rallied the market. There was a good cash demand near the close. Final prices: Cash $1.00¾, May $1.04, July 99¼c, Sept. 97c.

Receipts of nearly 1,000 cars in Chicago weakened corn. The market opened ⅜c lower with May at 69¼c, July at 69¼c and September at 69⅞c.

Cash corn closed at 67c, May at 69⅝c, July at 69⅝c, Sept. at 69¾c.

Oats worked slightly lower early in sympathy with corn. May started at 54⅝c, July at 49⅝c and September at 44c.

Closing oats values: Cash 53¼c, May 54⅝c, July 49¾c, Sept. 44c.

Clover seed arrivals were 10 bags against 400 a week ago. Shipments were 425 bags against 219 a year ago. Tomorrow 200 bags are expected. The market opened about steady at $13.95. The remainder of the day clover held steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 6.	Close Feb. 5.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	1.02½	....	....	1.00¾	1.00¾
May	1.03⅞	....	1.03⅝	1.04	1.04
July	98⅜	....	....	99¼	98⅞
Sept.	96½	....	96⅜	97	96½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	67	67½
May	69¼	....	69¼	69⅝	69⅞
July	69¼	....	69¼	69⅝	69⅞
Sept.	69⅞	....	69	69¾	70¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	53¼	53¼
May	54⅝	....	54	54⅝	54⅝
July	49⅝	....	....	49¾	49¾
Sept.	44	....	43¾	44	44¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.95	....	....	13.95	13.95
Feb.	13.95	....	....	13.95	13.95
March	13.95	....	....	13.97½	13.97½
No. 2	....	....	13.55@13.75		....
No. 3	....	....	13.35@13.50		....
Rejected	....	....	13.10@13.30		....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.00@12.50		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	94	95
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.15	7.20
March	....	....	....	7.20	7.25
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	13.35	13.25
March	....	....	....	13.40	13.30
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.03⅝	....	1.03	1.03⅞	1.03⅝
July	97	....	96⅝	97⅝	97
Sept.	94½	....	94¼	95	94⅝
Corn—					
May	68¼	....	67½	68¼	68¼
July	69⅝	....	67⅛	67⅞	67⅞
Sept.	67¾	....	67½	67¾	68
Oats—					
May	52½	....	51½	52	52⅛
July	47⅝	....	47½	47⅞	47⅝
Sept.	41⅝	42	41½	41⅞	41⅞
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	1.07⅝	....	1.07¼	1.08¼	1.07⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.03	1.02⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	1.01	1.01⅝	1.00⅞	1.01⅞	1.01
July	95¼	....	94⅞	95½	95
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.07½	1.07
July	....	....	....	1.08⅝	1.07¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.06¾	1.06¼
July	....	....	....	1.07⅛	1.06¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	16.20	....	16.15	16.27	16.25
July	16.40	....	16.35	16.45	16.45
Sept.	16.57	....	16.50	16.60	16.57
Lard—					
May	9.32	....	....	9.35	9.35
July	9.45	....	....	9.47	9.50
Sept.	9.60	....	....	9.62	9.65
Ribs—					
May	8.75	8.80	....	8.77	8.77
July	8.80	....	....	8.82	8.80
Sept.	8.90	....	....	8.92	8.92

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 6.—Hog receipts ruled fair and the market was steady. Packers and shippers bought.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.55; good mediums, $6.50@6.55; heavy yorkers, $6.50@6.55; light yorkers, $6.00@6.35; good pigs, $6.00@6.25; bulk of sales, $6.50@6.55; good mixed, $6.50@6.55; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1050@1200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice, $6.25@6.60; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.00; fair to good, $7.50@8.00; common to light, $6.00@7.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 6.—Cattle, receipts 50; market steady. Veal calves, receipts 90; market steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; market steady. Hogs, receipts 2,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.65; mediums, $6.65; yorkers, $6.65; light yorkers, $6.65; pigs, $6.50; roughs $5.75; stags, $4.75.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market active and firm. Veals—Receipts, 150; market active and lower at $5.50@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market active and steady; heavy, mixed, yorkers and pigs, $6.70@6.75; roughs, $5.90@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.50; dairies, $6.50@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; sheep, steady; lambs, 5c lower; common lambs, slow; lambs, $3.50@7.20.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market slow and lower; heavy yorkers, $6.65; light yorkers, $6.60; pigs, $6.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; top sheep, $4.75; top lambs, $7.30. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market slow, generally steady; beeves, $4.85@8.60; Texas steers, $4.70@5.90; western steers, $5.00@7.25; stockers and feeders, $3.90@6.10; cows and heifers, $2.75@6.85; calves, $6.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market slow and shade lower; light, $5.90@6.37½; mixed, $6.00@6.10; heavy, $6.05@6.10; rough, $6.05@6.15; pigs, $4.75@5.90; bulk of sales, $6.20@6.35. Sheep—Receipts, 27,000; market steady, 10c lower; native, $3.25@4.75; western, $3.50@4.80; yearlings, $4.80@5.75; lambs, native, $4.50@6.85; western, $4.75@6.90.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 33½@34c; solid pack, 32½@33c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 29½c; rolls and prints, 30c; dairy, prime, 30c; packing stock, 22c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 17c; brick, 19c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 42c; strictly fresh, 44c; storage, case count, 37c; candled, 38c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow $3.25@3.50; red, $3.25; Valencia, large case, $4.75; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 25c, 40 and 50c; Cal., $1.00 bunch.

Lettuce, 13c; head, Cal., case, $5.50.

Rhubarb—Doz., 65@90c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.65@1.75.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.00@4.50.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $3.25@3.50.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00@3.10; bu., $1.20@1.30; Bermudas, bbl., $4.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.90.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 2¼c; ton, $40.00.

Cauliflower—Cal., case, $4.00@4.50.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.15.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c@$1.00.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.50; late Howes, $9.00.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@2.00.

Oranges—Florida, $2.50; Cal., $2.75@3.00; Indian River, $4.00@4.50.

Lemons—California, $5.00.

Limes—100, $1.50.

Grape Fruit—$4.50@5.00; Atwood, $6.00.

Apples — Greenings, $3.25@3.50; Baldwins, $3.00@3.50; Russets, $3.00@3.50; N. Spies, $3.25@4.00.

Grapes—Malaga, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 8¼c pound; Turkish, 13@16¼c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 6.—Flour steady with demand slow. Wheat—The Buenos Ayres strength was reflected in higher prices for wheat at the opening, but the market soon sagged off under continued free movement northwest and with lower outside markets; May, $1.07½@1.07⅝. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard steady. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.92c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.42c; molasses, 89 test, 3.67c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides steady. Leather firm. Butter unsettled; receipts 10,549; creamery specials, 32c; extras, 31½c; first, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½@30c; thirds, 28½@29c; creamery held specials, 32c; extras, 31½c; first, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½@30c; thirds, 28@29c; state dairy tubs, finest, 31c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 25@27c; process specials, 29c; extras, 28@28½c; first, 26½@27½c. Cheese firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,797. Eggs steady; receipts, 5,534; fresh gathered thirds and poorer, 36@39c; refrigerator first, 36½@37c; do. seconds, 35@36c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy large new laid, 47@48c; do. selected whites, fair to good, 44@46c; nearby whites, small, 39@42c; western gathered whites, 42@45c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered, browns and mixed colors, 40@43c.

Poultry—Alive, firmer; western chickens, 12½@13c; fowls, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16c; dressed, quiet and steady; western chickens, 12½@15c.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Fair activity prevailed in the wool market. Values tend upward especially in old territory stock, half blood Montana bringing 22 cents while fine staple scoured sells for 61@62c. The advance extends to some nearby wools, on quarter blood Ohio being held at 28c, while washed delaine sells at 32c.

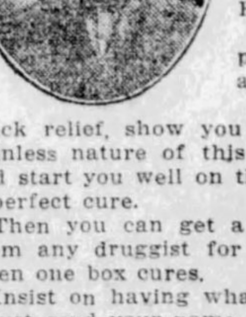
Pulled wool is very active, especially B's, but demand for California and Texas products is slack. Bidding for the new clip continues. Purchases of Arizona are reported at 15@16c.

Piles Cured at Home

Quick Relief—Trial Package Mailed Free to All—in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but can be cured if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.



There is just one other way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Remedy.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you quick relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free, by return mail, the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Sure Remedy for Superfluous Hair Free

My Positive Remedy Removes Any Hairy Growth and Does Not Burn the Skin.

If you have superfluous hair on face, arms or bust I will prove to you it can be destroyed completely in just a few minutes. I will guarantee the result. No irritation, no burning, no danger, no matter how tender the skin, and, best of all, it takes the hair off for keeps. It doesn't matter how old or tough the growth is, my secret has worked wonders for every lady who has tried it. I will send a liberal trial bottle free to any lady writing for it. You place yourself under no obligation to buy anything. Just send the coupon below.

FREE TREATMENT. 9152
Anna Burton, Ko-rec-tiv Co., 5312 So. State St., Chicago.
I enclose a two-cent stamp to help cover mailing. Send me at once a free trial bottle that will show me what Elec-tro-la will do for me.
....

I Will Cure Your Rheumatism

and cure it quickly. Costs you nothing if I fail. Though you have suffered for years and failed to find any relief—**don't despair!** I will cure your Rheumatism with my wonderful

RUMO-SAC

One dollar is all it costs you to be cured. Nothing if I fail. I have cured others; I can cure you. I guarantee to cure or return your money. And I have $1,000 deposit in the Ohio Savings Bank to back up my guarantee. Don't delay. Send me $1 today for RUMO-SAC, it won't fail you. Send a card for my "Nine Years of RUMO-SAC"—it tells the whole story. I'll send it free.

E. M. Rosenthal

The Rumo-Sac Co.
Toledo, -:- Ohio

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world held for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.
Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

IT CALLS FOR CONSERVATISM

New York, Feb. 5.—The situation is still one that calls for conservatism in business operations, says Henry Clews. Neither at home nor abroad is there any abatement of the social and political unrest which is at the bottom of present business inertia. This unrest, as every one knows, has been seriously aggravated by the continued high cost of living. Food prices have risen still higher during the last few weeks, both at home and abroad, owing to extreme heat and drouth of last summer. Prices of nearly all of the necessities of life are high, since in few instances is there anything like an adequate supply to meet the requirements of increaserd population. In a few cases commodities have declined markedly, particularly cotton and steel, where supply greatly exceeded demand.

At home the political situation continues the chief deterrent to renewed activity. This disturbing influence must probably be endured until the political horizon becomes more clear. Some uneasiness has been shown at the prospect of investigating the so-called "money trust," but this has been lessened by hope that the investigation will be postponed until after election. Whether this investigation has been prompted by political motives, personal jealousies or speculative purposes, it should be severely discouraged by sane business men. What would happen if a number of our financial institutions, the savings banks, for instance, were to be put under the searchlight for the entertainment of a public wholly ignorant of financial transactions? The result would be immediate scare and a run on the concerns affected, no matter how sound or well conducted they might have been.

FAILURES GIVEN IN JANUARY

During the month of January, this year, 1,897 commercial failures were reported in the United States to R. G. Dun & Co., with aggregate liabilities of $19,770,530, comparing with 1,226 failures in December with liabilities of $17,659,602. In number the failures were larger than in January, 1911, when there were 1,663, but in amount the liabilities were much less, the total for January, 1911, having been $24,090,649 and in January, 1910, $32,015,754. The January liabilities were not only less than in 1911 and 1910, but also less than in 1908 and 1896, being, however, much heavier than in the other years.

The failure exhibit for January, is distinguished by a great falling off in the number and aggregate liabilities of the defaults for $100,000 and more, but contrasting with this favorable development is a large increase in the number and amount of liabilities of the defaults for less than $100,000. The prominence of the small failures is the most important feature of the month's statistics. Of the 1,897 failures in January, 1,874 were for less than $100,000, the aggregate liabilities of these small defaults being $15,901,187 as compared with $13,011,377 in 1911. The exhibit in this respect breaks the record for all previous years. The average liabilities of the small defaults were $8,485, this amount not having been previously equaled in many years.

On the other hand, only 23 failures for $100,000 and more were reported as against 40 in 1911, the amount of the liabilities this year being $3,869,343 as compared with $11,079,172 in 1911, $20,076,705 in 1910, and $3,941,784 in 1909. With three exceptions, the month's total in this respect is the smallest since 1896.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 6.—Butter, creamery, extras, 34½@35c a pound; prints, 35½@36c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 27½@28c; fancy dairy, 26@27c; choice, 24@25c; process, extras, 29½@30c; process, firsts, 27½@28c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 19@21c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, current receipts, 42c a dozen; seconds, 34c. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, jobbing, best grades, $1.10@1.15 bu.; store, $1.20; car lots, $1.05; new Bermudas, $8 bbl.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Butter, steady; creameries, 29@32c; dairies, 25@31c. Eggs, weak; receipts, 1,169 cases; at mark, cases included, 30@32c; ordinary firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 35½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 17 @17¼c; twins, 16⅝@16¾c; young Americas, 17¼@17½c; long horns, 17¼@17½c. Potatoes, easier; receipts, 152 cars; Wisconsin, $1.05@1.08; Michigan and Minnesota, $1.07@1.10. Poultry, firm; turkeys, live 14c, dressed 19c; chickens, live 12½c, dressed 14c; springs, live, 14½c, dressed 15c. Veal, steady, 7@10c.

JOHN D. FACKLER ISSUES A STATEMENT FOLLOWING THE RETIREMENT OF LA FOLLETTE

Columbus, Feb. 6.—The withdrawal of Senator Robert M. La Follette as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination was announced last night by John D. Fackler, La Follette's Ohio manager and president of the Progressive Republican league of Ohio.

Fackler arrived yesterday from Washington where he conferred with La Follette and the latter's closest advisers, Senators Bristow, Clapp, Poindexter, and Works and Walter N. Houser, the national La Follette manager. Agreement to La Follette's withdrawal was reached at that meeting, says Fackler.

The situation in Ohio is now reduced to an out-and-out fight for delegates to the national convention between the supporters of President Taft and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Fackler issued this statement:

"Senator La Follette's illness, necessitating his withdrawal from the presidential race, will bring sincere sorrow to thousands of his devoted friends and followers, in Ohio who are willing to support him regardless of the probability of success.

"Fortunately, the Republican party has another conspicous and able leader to whom it can turn, and I believe that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt should be drafted into the service. I know he is in no way a seeker after honors, but I do not believe that he will refuse the call of the people for further service.

"Under the platform of the Progressive Republican League of Ohio, adopted January 1, 1912, in Columbus, the league will concentrate its forces on the selection of delegates pledged to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt."

League to Go on Working.

President Fackler announced that the Progressive Republican League will in nowise be affected by the elimination of the Washington condidate from the race. The organization will maintain its headquarters in the Harrison building and direct its activity towards electing Ohio delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. In this he will co-operate with Walter F. Brown, chairman of the state central committee, under whose direction the work of organizing the state for Roosevelt delegates is already well under way.

Will Drop Poll.

In view of the voluntary withdrawal of Senator La Follette, Mr. Fackler announced that it is probable that the results of the presidential poll of the membership of the league, begun last Saturday, will not be announced. The developments of yesterday make it unnecessary.

"From the standpoint of Senator La Follette and his loyal followers, this is a sad and tragic event," said President Fackler. "But from the standpoint of Republicanism it is the best thing that could happen. The Progressive Republicans of Ohio and those in other states will now become united and, with Col. Roosevelt to lead them, they will be irresistible."

According to Mr. Fackler, the primary reason for Senator La Follette's withdrawal is the latter's physical collapse, caused by the incessant nervous strain he has undergone recently in connection with his speaking campaign It would be an utter impossibility for him to undertake the strain of continuing his fight for the presidential nomination even if the chances of success were the brightest, he thinks. The complete breakdown must have come sooner or later.

Will Go to Europe.

It is probable, said Mr. Fackler that the senator's closest friends will insist that he take a complete rest of several weeks at once. A three months' stay in Europe has been suggested.

If the elimination of La Follette and the consequent concentrating of anti-Taft sentiment upon Col. Roosevelt had any effect on the friends and supporters of the President, it was not manifested. Chairman Laylin was silent except to indicate that the incident would not deter the Taft people from making the strongest fight possible to elect delegates to the national convention pledged to support the President.

SEN. LA FOLLETTE'S MANAGER ISSUES FORMAL STATEMENT

Washington, Feb. 6.—Col. W. L. Houser, campaign manager for Senator La Follette, last night issued a statement regarding the future course of La Follette.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is Col. Houser's intention to convey the impression that Senator La Follette is out of the presidential race for all time or whether he regards the retirement as temporary. The statement follows:

"Senator La Follette finds it necessary to take a few weeks' rest. This may prevent his making speeches in the states which are to hold early primaries, and his friends in those states will make such campaign for him as in their judgment will best serve the progressive principles which his candidacy represents.

"In any state where his friends find it impossible because of his present inability to fill speaking engagements, to secure the election of delegates for him, they will best serve the progressive cause by instructing delegates, where they find it possible to do so, for the thorough-going and definite principles which he has advocated and aided in embodying in progressive statutes, proposed in constructive measures which he has introduced in the United States senate and in the addresses which he has already made in this campaign."

'DYNAMITE' JURY INDICTS 33

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Thirty-three indictments, most of them said to be against labor union officials, were returned by the federal grand jury this afternoon as a result of the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy.

HAWLEY WILL IS NOT LOST

No Search Has Yet Been Made for the Testament.

New York, Feb. 6.—Plans for merging certain railroads controlled by Edwin Hawley and for the extension of others in which he was interested have been halted in Wall street pending the announcement of the provisions of Mr. Hawley's will in respect to the disposition of his holdings in these companies. Reports that Mr. Hawley's will is lost have been in circulation, but a statement from William P. Hawley, nephew of the financier, says:

"The assertion that a search had been made for the testament and that it could not be found is incorrect. We have made no search for it yet, because we haven't got to that."

IS A GRANDMOTHER AT 33

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 6.—When the stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Colburn, of Miners Mills yesterday and left a little son, Mrs. John H. Mohr, of the same town, became a grandmother at the age of 33 years.

Mrs. Mohr was married when only 17 years old. The first born was a girl and she was married about a year ago to Fred Colburn.

Mrs. Mohr boasts that she is the youngest grandmother in the state.

NAVAL GUNNERY IMPROVES

New York, Feb. 6.—Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, declared that the gunnery in the navy is 1,200 times more efficient now that during the Spanish-American war, in an address yesterday before the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation.

TROOPS AGAIN TO GO TO BORDER

Washington, Feb. 6.—Another uprising in Mexico is impending, according to official dispatches which cast doubts upon the loyalty of General Orozco to President Madero, and intimate that in withdrawing from Juarez with the garrison of that place to Chihuahua, Orozco is about to begin a new rebellion and declare the independence of the state of Chihuahua. Army circles are again preparing for immediate action.

Eight companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, stationed at Fort George Wright, near Spokane, Wash., received notice today to hold themselves in readiness for instant service on the Mexican border.

DEAD AUTHOR'S SECRETS BARED

Myrtle Reed McCullough Letter to Doctor Tells Tale of Sorrow.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—An advantage for the defense was scored yesterday in the fight between Dr. Edmond G. Sugg and the estate of the late Myrtle Reed McCullough, in which the former brought suit to recover about $7,000, for alleged professional services.

Judge Charles S. Cutting, in the probate court, dismissed Dr. Sugg's suit and the latter was forced by a simultaneous citation to produce certain documents which the defense alleged were the property of the estate of the dead authoress.

Dr. Sugg admitted having received from Annie Larsen, Mrs. McCullough's maid, two bank books and a letter. Miss Larsen declared she gave him four letters, that he opened the package before her and that she saw them.

Submits a Letter.

The only letter Dr. Sugg admitted having received from Mrs. McCullough was submitted for publication, notwithstanding it was supposed to have been a confidential communication from patient to physician.

This letter was entirely typewritten, even to the signature, and after reading it, Judge Cutting dismissed the citation and Attorney D. W. Parker, representing Dr. Sugg, declared that he would file another claim against Mrs. McCullough's estate.

Friends of Mrs. McCullough declared after the hearing that of the hundreds of letters she had written during her life, she had signed every one of them with pen and ink.

During the hearing a letter alleged to have been written to Dr. Sugg by Mrs. McCullough was introduced into evidence. The letter was typewritten and was addressed as follows:

"Teddy Dear—I have at last opened the little door for myself and gone to the never-never land. I have broken the promise I made you over a year ago and set myself free.

Sorry He Loved Her.

"Forgive me, please. It may not be the brave way, but it is my way and I have to go. I am sorry you saved me last summer when I tried it. I shall make it sure this time. It has been a year of torture and torment, with my husband drunk most of the time. I've done everything and tried to be brave, but I've come to the end.

"Last night was the twelfth anniversary of our meeting. He was to come home early and bring me some flowers. Instead of that, he came home after 1 o'clock so drunk he could not stand up. This morning he went out of town without even saying good-bye to me. I do not know where he is or when he is coming back."

Miss Larsen testified, in addition to the statement that she had given Dr. Sugg four letters, that he was, to the best of her knowledge, the last person with Mrs. McCullough prior to her death.

Dr. Sugg declared that he was unable to proceed with his suit against the estate because he was unable to produce an important witness, Mrs. H. D. Reed, mother of Mrs. McCullough. Until recently Mrs. Reed was in Chicago.

It is declared by friends of the family that she and her husband were both subject to a subpoenae long before they left the city and after Dr. Sugg filed his claim against the estate.

SINGLE BREED IS BEST IN STOCK

Crossing Often Gives Odd Results and Some of Little Value.

One of the prime objects in mating farm animals is to increase the hardiness. No matter what other merits the sire or dam may have, if they are not strongly constituted they will not impart that vigor which is so necessary for successful growth. Strictly thoroughbreds are not always in the pink of condition; they are very apt to have a weakness that if imparted to the offspring will result in failure. So that when it comes to mating farm animals one of the most intricate and difficult problems that one might be required to solve is presented, and there should not be any rash ventures made.

Those who are affected with the cross craze, whether in hogs, cattle or horses, should select the breed that supits them best. As a general thing, the best breed for anyone is the breed one likes best, or of which one can secure well-bred sires with the least trouble and expense. If a man likes Poland China, and can get good sires of that breed, he should by all means breed Poland Chinas; if Chester Whites, he should select that breed. If he likes Tamworths for the good they can do, especially if he has his pigs come in May and June and keeps them throughout the year, then he should get the Tamworths.

Pedigree Is Important.

Then, in selecting males, always have the breeder give an extended pedigree —that is a pedigree that will show the breeding for at least four generations on each side. Note how often it goes back to some particular sire. Running back two or three times would not be objectionable, possibly would be desirable; but one should be sure that he is not breeding so close in line as to injure the vitality of the herd.

Cattle breeders sometimes make the mistake of crossing breeds for the purpose of combining the excellencies of each breed. Cases are cited where Jersey bulls were mated to common cows or grades in the hope that the milking qualities of the Jersey and the beef qualities of the Shorthorn or Aberdeen Angus, as the case might be, would be secured. The result was that the progeny were not particularly good for beef nor worth much for milk.

Mixed Results Frequent.

It is not uncommon to see horses that have trotting-bred legs and draft bodies, or draft legs and trotting-bred bodies—the worst mongrels that could possibly profane good grain and grass by eating it. There are so-called breeds so closely related that crossing is not objectionable; for example, the Clyde horse and the Shire, which are simply types of the same original breed, the variation being caused by local environment.

Extra emphasis should be placed on the importance of breeding straight. By this reference is not necessarily made to pure-breds only, but to grades. It is rather unfortunate that a cross between two breeds, as a rule, results in vigorous offspring, for the reaosn that that fact creates the temptation to carry on that practice too extensively.

Where the Money Is.

The man who stays in the business year after year and makes money out of it, is the individual who starts out with the breed he likes best and stays right with it, using as good males of the same breed as he can afford to buy. Such a man is always in possession of good breeding stock, whereas the man who crosses will oftentimes find himself unable to use his mixed-bred females and yet not be in position to buy something of straight breeding. By crossing the breeds a man squanders his efforts largely, while by keeping along one line with one breed he is able to build up by the process of saving the best of his females with which to breed on.

UPTON SINCLAIR GETS DIVORCE

Novelist Given Decree for Wife's Improper Conduct.

New York, Feb. 6.—Marshall Marden, referee in the second hearing of Novelist Upton Sinclair's action for divorce against his wife, Meta Fuller Sinclair, whom he alleges to have been guilty of improper conduct with his friend Harry Kemp, recommended today that a decree be granted to the author.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS LONG LEAD IN SOUTHWEST POLL

Roosevelt	11,178
Clark	2,276
Bryan	1,743
Taft	1,505
La Follette	1,446
Folk	1,123
Wilson	906
Debs	280
Harmon	163
Cummins	69
Underwood	37
Foss	7
Scattering	374
Total	21,107

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—At noon today 21,107 votes had been cast in the presidential poll of The Weekly Star. Of this number Roosevelt received 11,178, more than half of the entire vote cast and 1,249 more than all the other candidates combined. Taft has received only 1,505 votes. Clark is running ahead of any of the other Democratic candidates and Bryan is a close second.

The Odds Against the Field.

A slight decrease is shown in the odds on Roosevelt today owing to a heavy Missouri vote. Yet taking the combined vote of the three leading Democrats, Bryan, Clark and Folk, the odds are 2 to 1 on Roosevelt. Against the next high on the list Roosevelt stands 49 to 10 and against the combined votes of the field his odds are 113 to 100. The first returns from Kansas put him at 128 to 100 against the field.

The following table shows the situation day by day.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.
T. R. against the second	65 to 10	56 to 10	49 to 10
T. R. against field	128 to 100	119 to 100	113 to 100

Cards Still Going Out.

Nearly all the votes cast so far have come from Kanses and Missouri. A few hundred votes came in today from Oklahoma and Nebraska. The postal cards asking for the vote are being sent today to Texas and Colorado and points farther west and to the eastern states.

Many of those who cast their votes give the reasons for their faith in writing on the blank edges of the return postal cards. Some of those reasons are amusing, as for instance, when a man writes that he is against Taft because he takes too many joy rides at the expense of the farmers.

LEAPS FROM STATUE OF LIBERTY FOR $1,500 REWARD

New York, Feb. 3.—F. Rodman Law, steeplejack by profession, "biggest —— fool in New York" by self-description, and "always willing to try anything once," yesterday leaped with a parachute from the uppermost ledge of the torch of the Statue of Liberty, a distance of 345 feet.

For 150 feet he dropped at lightning speed and only six feet away from the statue. Spectators, horror stricken, feared that the canvas would never open. Indeed, professional jumpers almost unanimously declared the distance was too short for the descent to be sufficiently checked.

But about midway down the Goddess figure the parachute spread out, and, with Law's body swinging and swaying from the trapeze perilously near the statue, bore him to earth.

He landed with a bump on the frozen grass at the foot of the pedestal. He was stunned and his right leg was painfully wrenched, but otherwise he was all right.

"Give me a drink and a cigarette, quick!" he said to those who came running up to pick him up. When the prescription had been filled he grinned cheerfully and said:

"Nothing to do till tomorrow!"

Law's feat was performed for the benefit of a moving picture concern and was witnessed only by a handful of friends and the 200 soldiers on Bedloe's Island. He got $1,500 for it.

"I'm going off the Eiffel Tower in Paris next summer," he said. "This jumping business is an awful cinch."

Yesterday's jump was made without any previous experience. Law had never even seen a parachute at close range and had never been up in the Statue of Liberty.

"I just had a hunch that it would be a good moving picture stunt," he said, "so I went to the picture people and hired out to do it. Why, it was like picking up money in the street.

"It was a great experience. I guess that's about as fast as I ever traveled—the first 150 feet. Gee! It almost took the breath out of me. It looked as though the ground was jumping right up to hit me. I began to wonder if that blamed old parachute was ever going to open up. I wasn't scared exactly, but I was right curious to know.

"My arms got kind of a jerk when she did open; but, then, I knew all I had to do was to hang on."

LESSON IN WOOL TO OHIO GROWERS

Sandles Declares Booster Train Tips Worth Many Thousand Dollars.

Columbus, Feb. 6.—"If the wool growers of the state will learn the one fact we are making prominent in the exhibit on the 'booster' train we are operating through Ohio, they can increase the market value of their wool annually by hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Secretary A. P. Sandles of the state board of agriculture.

"And if we can increase the market value of any one crop of the state we can afford to operate such a train every year until we have brought Ohio to the top in every line," he continued.

In the "booster" train is an exhibit of wool showing the condition in which it may be sent to market and get the highest price; also, a companion exhibit showing how it may be sent and get the low figure. It is these exhibits, side by side, to which Sandles refers. Reports show they have been attracting attention. Letters have come to headquarters for more information, so Sandles is convinced some of the wool growers are learning the lesson.

Free From Burrs.

One of the samples of wool is the clip of Australian sheep, showing the wool free from burrs, weeds, dirt and tags, requiring no cost, labor or time to make it ready for use. Another showing is wool from South American sheep in the same condition. The third is from Ohio sheep, and that is where the comparison is made. That wool is filled with burrs, weeds, tags and dirt. It grades much lower; the market value is far below the other, although the quality of the three samples is almost the same.

If the condition of the Ohio wool was as good as the others it would bring the same price. But it is not, hence Ohio institutions send to Australia and South America to get wool that is in better condition, easier and cheaper to handle, and pay the higher figure for it. Ohio farmers not only get a lower price, but their wool is not wanted when the supply from the other sources is available. One Ohio manufacturer says he would just as soon have Ohio wool to work into high grade cloth as that from foreign countries, so far as quality is concerned.

A Matter of String.

In the foreign countries the wool is not only free from burrs and dirt but it is inclosed in special wraps and the fleeces are tied with a special quality of string. In Ohio the fleeces are not only dirty but are tied with coarse twine, are not covered and the hard fiber of the string works into the fleece, requiring time and expense to get it out before the wool can be used. The special wraps and string cost no more than the articles used here.

Last year's clip of wool has not been reported, but for 1910 the Ohio clip was 15,767,667 pounds. If the producers, by a little care, would improve the desirability of the clip and raise the price 1 cent a pound it would mean an increase in the market value of $157,000 per year. By the use of greater care it would be possible to add even more. It is stated 5 cents per pound might be added to the wool if the clip of the state was made uniformly clean, high grade and desirable. If that nickel per pound was added it would mean over $788,000 per year.

Lessons in Efficiency.

That is one of the ideas Sandles is trying to point out. He has others touching other lines of activity. The whole exhibit on the train is an extended lesson in efficiency, the wisdom of making the Ohio product of whatever line command the high figure, of taking full advantage of the opportunities the state offers. It is equally pointed in the growing of fruit, the raising of horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. The car was planned to interest every man who visits it, and the stops bring out scores to study and learn.

50 MILES APART FOR 41 YEARS

Brothers Separated Before War Just Reunited.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 6.—After a separation of 41 years, during which neither had a trace of the other, and each supposed the other dead, Reason Nidey, of Antwerp, O., and Louis Nidey, of Kendallville, this state, have just been reunited. The Kendallville man is 55 years of age and his Ohio brother is 71. The brothers left home at an early age, became separated and lost all trace of each other. Both were supposed to have been killed during the civil war.

A nephew of Louis Nidey recently met a son of the Antwerp man, and in the course of a chat the relationship was disclosed. The two brothers, separated by a distance of not more than 50 miles through a period of two score of years, are now enjoying a reunion.

PRINCESS PAT BOOSTS SKIING

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Princess Patricia of Connaught has given a great impetus to skiing, which has virtually jumped into first place popularity as a winter sport. The princess arrived in Rock Cliffe park a few days ago with a complete skiing outfit, which she brought from Sweden, and promptly astonished scores of novices by taking with ease the long hill down to the Ottawa river and a difficult dip at the finish. Her participation in the sport has solidly established its popularity.

WANTS PRIMARY VOTE

Michigan Governor May Call Legislative Session.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6.—Within a few days it is expected Gov. C. S. Osborn will call a special session of the legislature, with a view of securing the passage of a law calling for a presidential primary.

Gov. Osborn states he has received a large number of requests from people in the state who are anxious that the delegates to the next national convention be nominated by direct vote, but added he would take no action until he had ascertained the opinion of the majority.

Some of his friends are urging the scheme strongly, pointing out that the old caucus system, which governs the election of delegates to name the Michigan delegation to the next national convention, allows the Taft men to control in many districts and probably will put Michigan in the Taft column, regardless of whether the sentiment in the state favors the President or Col. Roosevelt.

It is said that the adherents of President Taft and the federal office holders do not hail this proposition with delight, but it is not thought their adverse opinion will influence the governor, as he has declared on several occasions the people and not the politicians will run the state as long as he occupies the executive chair.

Palestine Shepherds.

Shepherds of Palestine lead their sheep. This custom has arisen through the absence of roads and the scanty nature of the pasturage found on the mountain sides. It would be impossible to drive the flocks from place to place unless dogs were employed, and there are no sheep dogs in eastern countries. Hence the shepherd goes on in front, the sheep following behind, a sheep boy, as a rule, bringing up the rear.

PROPER FEEDING OF WINTER FOWLS

The great majority of beginners think because the weather is cold that fowls must have all their water and food piping hot. It will serve to warm them up, of course, just as a warm meal and a cup of hot coffee will start the perspiration on yourself on a cold day. But is that what you wish to do for your fowls? If the birds were to be tucked up in woolen blankets or given fur coats with mittens for their feet when they had been thus warmed up it might be well enough. But the average farm or suburban chicken is not so tenderly cared for. Indeed, she must get down to business and hustle for her meals in the litter of the poultry house floor, and has not time to rest or snuggle down in warm blankets while she sleeps off the effect of a debilitating hot breakfast. The chances are very much in favor of her contracting a cold and catarrh, with roup to follow from the exposure to severe cold after the heating food.

It is very well to take the chill off the water so that fowls may drink all they wish before it freezes. Milk may even be warmed slightly, but never above blood heat. The mash (if you feed mash) may be made warm—just warm, not hot. The average poultry keeper will obtain better results by giving always the feeds at the same temperature. See that at least three times a day the fowls have water to drink at a normal temperature, and that the feeds are not hot. The most successful egg-producing flocks are now fed the so-called dry mash, which is always before the fowls, in dry state.

Do not shut your poultry house tight in cold weather with the mistaken idea it is warmer. You may succeed in conserving a portion of the bodily heat from the fowls, but you will also retain a lot of moisture and resulting dampness that will actually feel colder to the fowls than the pure cold air from the outside. The poultry house must have adequate ventilation to insure a dry house. To do this in a satisfactory manner the house must be warm enough and draught-proof, having the three walls and ceiling thoroughly wind-proof. There will be very few nights that you cannot have plenty of fresh air coming in from the front. If the earth floors, which so many poultry raisers have, are damp, cover them with several inches of dry earth or hard coal ashes if the earth cannot be obtained. If dampness finds its way from the outside because the outside yards are higher than the floor the floors must be raised above the outside level by the addition of dirt. A ditch must be dug about the house outside, if the building is on a slope, to carry off the extra water.

Damp floors are an abomination in a poultry house and should never be tolerated. The scratching floor must be dry enough to keep the litter sweet and clean at all times. The hens should never be allowed to get out and wade in the snow. It is fatal to egg production. There is much in the care and proper housing of the flock that will aid in egg production when the days are shortest and nights the longest and coldest. Feed alone will not make a producing flock, but proper housing, care and feed will keep the fowls busy —feed properly and the winter egg which to many seems so hard to obtain will be the result. Anything that you may do to add to the comfort of the hens without making them tender and babyish will aid in filling the winter egg basket and make for strong, fertile germs in the eggs when the breeding season comes around.

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DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cared and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

$1.20 Worth of Flower SEEDS Postpaid For Only 10¢

1 Pkt. Asters, Floral Park Mixture
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We will send the above 12 packets of First Class flower seeds, our new Illustrated Garden Annual, and a due bill giving you your money back, all for 10c postpaid.

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Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and packing and receive the above "Famous Collection," together with our New and Instructive Garden Guide.

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125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10 If ordered together. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148 Racine, Wis.

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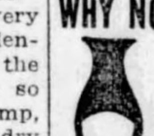
Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and you are guaranteed absolutely the best prices. We are the most liberal fur house in America. SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST. We Charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers.



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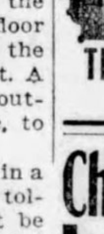

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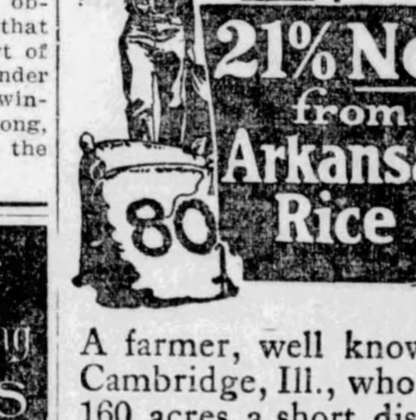
Along The CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. $15.00 AN ACRE AND UP. Abundant rainfall (4 in. per month) rich soil, mild winters, close Eastern markets. 10 acre farms $275. Write today for booklet. "Country Life in Virginia" (134 pages) and low excursion rates. Address K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, C. & O. Ry., Room 94, Richmond, Virginia



A farmer, well known in Cambridge, Ill., who owns 160 acres a short distance from Stuttgart, Ark., gathered 7,500 bushels of rice this season from 135 acres, and sold his entire crop for 83½ cents a bushel. This is what he says:

"We have in Illinois 400 acres of land that is worth on the market $200 per acre or $80,000. This year our returns from that tract are $2,000 in rentals—yet here in Arkansas my 160 acres (which is worth about $12,000) returns me a net profit of $2,100. The Illinois land pays $5 per acre rent and the Arkansas $15.55 per acre rent."

This is not a *picked* case—I could go down a list of *scores* of Arkansas rice farmers that could show equally good figures—some *far better*. Here's another report that I received recently:

"Dr. A. D. Bunn, Humphrey, Ark., had up to Sept. 28 threshed 40 acres of his rice field. 9½ acres made 1,000 bushels, and 30 acres brought 2,880 bushels—all selling for 92½c per bu. at the thresher, bringing him $89.72 per acre."

Let me tell you more

Write to me—*today*—then I can send you our 50-page book, filled to the brim with the experiences of corn and wheat farmers, who went to this wonderful Arkansas rice section to "experiment" and *stayed* there because they made *many times* more money than they did "back home." Scores of pictures. Write me today!

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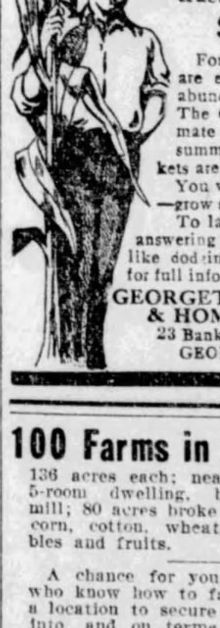
Low fares twice each month via Cotton Belt Route to the Arkansas rice fields—ask me.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Farm in the Land of Record Breaking Corn Yields SOUTH CAROLINA



Jerry Moore, the youngster who is the world's champion corn grower to-day, made his crop just northwest of here.

Just southeast of this point we are opening up undeveloped lands. For a short while these will be sold in tracts for

$25 per Acre

For truck and corn these lands are excellent. The rainfall is abundant—48 inches annually. The Gulf Stream makes the climate delightful in winter and summer. The big eastern markets are nearby.

You work outdoors the year round —grow several crops a season.

To lay down this paper without answering this advertisement would be like dodging opportunity. Write now for full information.

GEORGETOWN FARM LAND & HOMESEEKERS CO., 23 Bank of Georgetown Bldg., GEORGETOWN, S. C.

100 Farms in Southwest Texas

136 acres each; near railroad, with a new 5-room dwelling, barn, well and windmill; 80 acres broke out ready for planting; corn, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa, vegetables and fruits.

A chance for young or middle-aged men who know how to farm and are looking for a location to secure a home ready to move into, and on terms that will enable them to pay for the farm from the crops.

Men who understand general farming, who can pass a physical examination, securing life insurance policy issued to protect their estate in case of death, and who have $500 to invest provided the most searching investigation satisfies them, can secure one of these 100 farms.

This is a business proposition. Persons who think they can qualify answer at once and full particulars will be mailed.

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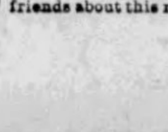

Would You Care? The Yankee Doodle Boy, My Wife's Gone to the Country, Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon, Casey Jones, He's a Cousin of Mine, I've Got Rings On My Fingers, That Mesmerizing Mendelssohn Tune, Mandy Lane, Pride of the Prairie, Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet, Next to Your Mother Who Do You Love, Grizzly Bear, Under the Bamboo Tree, Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?, I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now, Alexander Jones, I Wish I Had a Girl, Take Me Out To the Ball Game, How Do You Do, Miss Josephine, My Pony Boy, Shine On, Harvest Moon, Roses Bring Dreams of You, This is No Place For a Minister's Son, The Gondolier, My Brudda Sylvest, That's How I Love You, Mame, I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid, So Long, Mary, Holding Hands, Under the Anheuser Bush, I'm Trying So Hard To Forget You, Ida Ho, Silver Bell, Oh, You Kid, Why Don't You Try?, Everybody Works But Father, I May Be Crazy, But I Ain't No Fool, Navajo, Somewhere, The Man Behind, My Lovin' Henry, You're The Grand Old Flag, Not Because Your Hair is Curly, Nobody, Dreaming, School Days, In The Sweet By-And-By, Give My Regards to Broadway, Just Because She Had that Winnin' Way, Any Rags, Baby Doll, San Antonio, All Kinds of Girls, Mother, Pin a Rose On Me, Ev'ry Little Bit Helps

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This is the first genuine free trial ever offered on gasoline engines for farm and shop use. We want you to see that women and children can run this engine. Use the engine to run any machinery you have—the pump—separator—washing machine—corn sheller—grinder—anything, and remember the engine is ready to run when you get it—complete and ready to run. Your daughter, wife or son can run this engine as easily as winding a clock. Send the free coupon and we will send you prepaid our sensational offer and our very useful book, "How to Use Power" free.

7 Months to Pay If you like this engine after trying it out for ten whole days you can keep it and take seven months to pay for it on **easy monthly payments.** If you decide that the Schmidt Chilled Cylinder Engine is the greatest Engine on earth all you need send us is $7.50 after the free trial. If you don't want to keep the engine, for any reason whatever after using it free for ten days, just send it back at our expense. Now put your name and address on the coupon and mail it to us or drop us a card, and we will send you all particulars of this stupendous offer free. Don't forget that when you send us your name you get the book "How to Use Power" also free.

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